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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. D. 4685
REGISTRATION

POWER

S.1, Special Branch 318/1/1 37

REPORT

Date January 20, 1937.

Subject..... Kuomintang control over local Chinese youths' movement.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

Ch Moore

In their efforts to obtain control over the activities of local Chinese youths among educational circles as well as the Kuomintang, the local Tangpu relies upon the assistance of three organizations namely (1) the Shanghai Youth Strength Society, (2) the Middle Vanguard Society and (3) the Shanghai Municipality Mutual Aid Society. The duties of these three organizations are more or less divided as follows :- No.1 is to cover students of local universities; No.2 is to deal with students of the middle schools; and No.3 is to direct the movements of youths among local Kuomintang members. A brief account of the organization of these societies is as follows :-

The Chinese Youth Strength Society (上海青年力社).

This society was originally organized at the end of 1935 by the Kuomintang with Wu Sing Yah, then Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, as the director, but dissolved following Wu's death in August, 1936. Mr. Pan Kung-chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Education, who was appointed concurrently Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs to succeed Wu, has revived the formation of this society. It is believed that at present 495 members have been enlisted and that of this number some 400 are students of local educational institutions. A list of names of members who are more or less the persons responsible for keeping surveillance over the movements of their fellow students in universities and colleges is attached to report as Appendix "A".

The Middle Vanguard Society (中鋒社)

This society was promoted by Pan Kung-chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, in May, 1935, with

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offices at 83 Yue Kuo Tsung (愚谷邨), Yu Yueh Road, which were removed on October 1, 1935, to Room 419, Chung Wei Bank Building, No.16 Rue de la Porte du Nord. After the formation, it issued a half-monthly magazine entitled Middle Vanguard Half Monthly (中鋒半月刊), which contained pro-government propaganda contributed by students of local middle schools. The publication of this booklet was, however, discontinued towards the end of 1935, for reasons not defined. The Society, which has a total membership of 200 young men, is controlled by the following committee of seven persons :

Pan Kung-chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Kiang Ping (江濱), a professor of the Chinan University.

Huang Zing (黃鎰), a professor of the Great China University.

Tsu Zao-taeng (朱紹常), a teacher of the Shanghai Middle School.

Koo Vong-zung (顧鳳城), Chief of the Compilation and Translation Department of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Dao Yu-chuen (陶愚川), a teacher of the Ching Nieh (敬業) Middle School.

Tsang Ping-yen (章炳炎), a teacher of the Shanghai Normal School for Kindergartens (上海幼稚師範學校).

A list of its important members who are students of middle schools and who are responsible for keeping a watchful eye upon the activities of their schoolmates and reporting to the committee anything of importance is attached to report as Appendix "B".

The Shanghai Municipality Mutual Aid Society (上海市互社)

This Society was organized in June, 1935, and

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its office is now located in the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road, Nantao. The leader of this Society is Wu Kai-sien (吴开先), committee member of the local Tangpu, and the person responsible for its administration is one named Chen Wei-ih (陈维一), Chief of the Organization Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, who together with the following six members forms the Executive Committee :-

Woo Pah-kwaun (何伯匡), committee member of the 1st District Kuomintang Branch, Nantao.

Yao Yui-poh (姚云博), -do-

Yoen Tseng-yih (袁增煜), a member of the 1st District Kuomintang Branch.

Chen Kung-soo (陈公素), an employee of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Chiang Mong-ling (姜梦林), a staff member of the Shanghai Educational Association, Nantao.

Eu Chi-yuen (侯寄远), -do-

In 1936, an extensive canvassing campaign was secretly conducted by the Society to enlist supporters among Kuomintang members and it is learned that up to the present some 500 persons have pledged their support to the Society.

The administration of these organizations is very secretive. Membership of these organizations is limited to persons who are actually of the social class to which they claim, and on special recommendation of two old members. Consequently any meeting or gathering, particularly when something of importance is to be discussed, is not open to the public, even journalists, and the members whose presence

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is required at the meeting will not be informed earlier than
one or two hours in advance.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

S.P.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DBR.
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APPENDIX "A"

List of members of the Chinese Youth Strength Society who are responsible for keeping surveillance over the movements of local university students.

Name	Name and address of school he attends
Tau Sao-pah (朱少白)	Mongolian and Tibetan College (蒙藏學校), Lunghwa Road, Nantao.
Sz Ping-hwa (史炳華)	Down Town School of Commerce, University of Shanghai, 29 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Chen Ih-dong (陳益堂)	Tung Nan (東南) Athletic College, Fang Zia Road, Nantao.
Chow Zau-han (周壽漢)	Sing Chung Kuo (新中國) Medical College, 20 Wongkashaw Gardens.
Wuang Sih-ung (汪錫恩)	China Public School (中國公學), Station Road, Kiangwan.
Chang Zuh-dzu (張澤子)	College of Fine Arts, 440 Rue du Marche.
Yuen Soong-jen (袁松人)	Tung Nan (東南) Medical College, Chenju.
Loo Zing-poo (羅靜波)	Doong Teh (同德) Medical College, Lane 67, 1 Yates Road.
Li Zu-tsoong (李樹中)	Tseng Foong (正風) College, Chenju.
Kuh Chung-hwei (葛冲輝)	Chih Chih (持志) University, Sui Chen Road, Kiangwan.
Chi Han-tsang (李含章)	Comparative Law School of China, 144 Chinsan Road.
Chau Yau-shing (邱友生)	Shanghai Law University, 85 Kiangwan Road.
Soong Ung-yueng (宋恩榮)	Shanghai College of Law, 450 Rue Peze Robert.
Wong Zoeng-yao (王仲堯)	Institut Technique Franco-Chinoise, 1195 Rue Lafayette.
Zah Zung-nien (石長年)	Shanghai Medical College, 21ang Ying Road, Kiangwan.
Mo Yung-sai (馬應才)	Shanghai College of Commerce, 363 Avenue Haig.
So Yung-tung (沙永存)	University of Shanghai, 771 Military Road, Yangtszepoo, 0.40.1.
Li Lien-ta (李聯泰)	University of Utopia, 461 Station Road, Nantao.

Name

Name and Address of School
he attends

Chow Jen
(周 仁)

Chiao Tung University, 1954
Avenue Haig.

Yao Tsi-dong
(姚際若)

Doong Chi University, Woosung.

Liu Dzu-ming
(劉樹銘)

Kwang Hwa University, Lane 2146,
11 Great Western Road.

Tsoong Hwan-sing
(鍾煥新)

Great China University, Chung
Shan Road.

Wong Ksh-mai
(王克邁)

Fuh Tan University, Ziang Ying
Road, Kiangwan.

Li Ching-shih
(李慶鐸)

Chinan University, Chenju.

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APPENDIX "B"

List of important members of the Middle Vanguard Society, who are responsible for keeping a watchful eye upon the activities of their schoolmates and reporting the committee of the Society anything important

Name	Name and Address of School he attends
Zung Taoong-loh (鄭忠銘)	Wei Ling (惠靈) Middle School, Lunghwa Road, Nantao.
Eur Yang Yoong (歐陽榮)	Kiangsi (江西) Vocational Middle School, Back Station Road, Nantao.
Zung Ting-ming (鄭定民)	Chung Hwa (中華) Vocational School, Loh Ka Pang Road, Nantao.
Nyi Suh-ming (倪元民)	Sing Ya (新亞) Middle School, Wan Pang Jao (橫濱橋), North Szechuen Road.
Tau Sao-dong (譚少堂)	Tsang Foong (正陽) Middle School, Route Prosper Paris.
Chen Zung-ying (陳澄英)	Yosh Tung (粵東) Middle School, Sui Dien Road, Kiangwan.
Chen Hung-wei (陳宏威)	Nanyang (南洋) Middle School, Avenue Haig.
Sung Chi (沈計)	Tsing Sing (清心) Middle School, Loh Ka Pang Road, Nantao.
Li Loong-hwa (李隆華)	Lih Dah (立達) Middle School, Kiangwan.
Fang Moh-ching (方沐卿)	Woosung Middle School, Woosung.
Hau Chia-shueh (侯嘉詒)	Pootung Middle School, Loh Li Jao (三里橋), Pootung.
Tsai Ching-nieh (蔡競業)	Tsing Nien (青年) Middle School, Avenue Joffre.
Chang Zoung (張崇)	Chien Tsang (泉漳) Middle School, Lunghwa Road, Nantao.
Wang Mur-dih (汪武迪)	Shanghai Middle School, Kiaochoh Road.
Chang Hang-fah (張松柏)	Ming Lih (民主) Middle School, Chung Hwa Road, Nantao.
Huang Jing-sung (黃景濤)	Sing Loh (新陸) Normal School, Pootung.
Ting Zoung-tao (丁仲道)	Shing Nieh (政業) Middle School, Zu Hwei Ka (聚賢街), Nantao.
Chow Hien-tai (周不貴)	Chih Chih Middle School, Kiangwan.

Name	Name and Address of School he attends
Lee Kwang-tsoong (盧光宗)	Doong Chi (同濟) Vocational School, Woosung.
Sung Ts-ming (沈志明)	Doong Chi Middle School, Woosung.
Pan Tsao-hwa (潘超華)	Kwang Hwa Middle School, Great Western Road.
Miao Ting (繆定)	University of Utopia Middle School, Station Road, Nantao.
Woo Song-nien (賀松年)	University of Shanghai Middle School, Military Road, Yangtszepoo, O.O.L.
Van Tso-chien (范祖謙)	Yuh Tan Experimental Middle School, Ziang Ying Road, Kiangwan.
Kwang Yung-shiun (鄺榮垣)	Great China University Middle School, Chung Shan Road.
Doong Chih-engoh (童潔玉)	Hwa Tung (華東) Middle School, 7½ Rue Amiral Bayle.
Deng Han-chieh (鄧漢傑)	Chinan Middle School, Chenju.
Huang Hsueh-sing (黃雪幸)	Tseng Sze (正始) Middle School, Route de Say Zoeng.
Zau Chien-bing (邵建萍)	Bei King (培明) Girls Middle School, 32 Marham Road.
Tsiang Mei-lee (蔣美麗)	Tseng Yung (智仁勇) Girls School, 876 Weihaiwei Road.
Doong Mei-yong (童梅鳳)	Wu Peng (勸本) Girls Middle School, 80 Weng Ka Chueh Road, Nantao.
Zau Chi-bing (邵溪萍)	Tsing Sing (清心) Girls Middle School, Loh Ka Pang, Nantao.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REGISTRY
S. B. D. 4685
S.1, Special Branch
Date: September 3, 1936.

REPORT

Subject: Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Youth Strength Society

Made by: D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by: *Chun-ao 552*

The Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Youth Strength Society (上海青年力社), the title adopted at the end of 1935 by the Kuomintang to replace the name of the Blue Shirt Society, has ceased functioning following the death on August 4, 1936 of the director of the branch, Wu Sing Yah (吳醒亞), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs. This branch was established for the specific purpose of obtaining direct control over the students, and during its existence, it did not win much favour from the Kuomintang owing to its failure to suppress the students' anti-Japanese and anti-Government movement in the early part of 1936.

In view of the present critical position of China, the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang at the end of August, 1936, secretly appointed Pan Kung-chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Education and concurrently successor to Wu Sing Yah as Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, as the local Youth Movement Director, with Wu Kai-sien (吳開先), committee member of the local Tangpu, as deputy director, to keep a stringent surveillance over local students' activities. It is learned that Pan Kung-chai has proposed a set of rules governing the control of students to the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang for approval. One of the rules stipulates that any student found to be embroiled in political movements should be expelled from his school. So far the C.E.C. has not yet made public its findings on the proposed rules.

Sih Tse-liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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Extract from File D. 7108

Excerpts from D.I. Sih's report dated January 21, 1936 re Autonomy Movement in North China and local repercussions.

- Kuomintang Influence over Local Student Movement

Since the January 28 Incident of 1932, the student movement has been under the control of the Kuomintang through the medium of the Blue Shirt Society. In 1933, the Blue Shirt Society organized a student association known as the Cultural Promotion Society with the object of affording more direct control over the students and at the same time concealing its own connection with the student movement.

During the last two years the Blue Shirt Society became a target for the Japanese authorities who alleged that members of the society were the perpetrators of various anti-Japanese incidents which were then occurring fairly frequently.

The Kuomintang was more or less compelled to disband both the Blue Shirt Society and the Cultural Promotion Society in order to alleviate the situation. This move, however, was only made to placate the Japanese and simultaneously with the dissolution of the two societies a new one known as the "Society of Strength" was formed. The local branch of this organization is known as the "Shanghai Strength of Chinese Youth Society", the chief of which is Wu Sing-ya (吳醒亞), Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs. He is assisted by the following staff:-

Liou Ying-pang (廖應鵬), Deputy Chief, ex-Secretary of the Chinan University and a member of the staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Ho Tung-ping (何東平), Chief Secretary, a graduate of the Chinan University and a member of the staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Zung Chief (鄭傑), an ex-student of the Kiaotung University and a member of the staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Yuan Ping-nan (袁炳南), a student of the Kiaotung University.

Liu Sieu (劉脩), a graduate of the Great China University and a member of the staff of the Bureau of Education.

Huang Zung-toh (黃承鐸), a student of the Chinan University.

Chen Yih-yung (陳異雲), an expelled student of the Chinan University and a member of the Staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Two other persons named Moh Sien -yuan (莫宣元), a graduate of the Fuh Tan University and Sih Kwong-zien (薛光前), a graduate of the Soochow University are also connected with the society but at the present time are abroad.

"Blue Shirts" To Suspend Anti-Japan Activities

Local Japanese Press Discourses At Length On
Alleged Plans Of Secret Organization; Says
Opponents Of Chiang Will Be "Removed"

Anti-Japanese activities by the "Blue Shirts," described by the Shanghai "Mainichi" and "China's G.P.U.," will cease for one year, "pending the election of General Chiang Kai-shek as President of China."

This, according to similar reports appearing in two local Japanese newspapers yesterday, is one of the outstanding features of the programme for 1936, adopted by the alleged secret organization, which is said to consist mainly of

young officers and to possess ramifications in every military group. Its membership was put by the Shanghai "Nichi-Nichi" at 12,000, with most important posts held by graduates of the Whampoa Military Academy of Canton.

To Train Students

Various "Blue Shirt" units, according to the Japanese dailies, were further instructed to take charge of the political training institutes maintained by all the military establishments in the country and to train about 40,000 students and other citizens in military science during the year.

"Special branches to watch especially over Japanese officials and other personalities and to prepare a 'black list' of all Chinese persons, bodies or merchants who maintain relations with Japanese, shall be established," the directions are further reported to have stated.

The programme, the dailies continued, also provides for activities designed to "harness" student agitation, so that it may not assume an anti-Chiang character.

In cutting down the monthly appropriation for anti-Communist activities from \$100,000,000 to \$70,000,000, the circular is said to have explained that "efforts should be made to reduce as much as possible internal strife. Communists who wish to surrender and change their beliefs should be allowed to do so without punishment."

The order is also reported to have stressed the necessity of maintaining the strictest secrecy regarding the group's activities and suggested that suitable names should be used to shield the true headquarters of the organization.

In conclusion, the instructions are alleged to have said that all persons or organizations opposing General Chiang should be promptly removed and to have directed various units to report every ten

The Japanese further added that the "Blue Shirts" were to be instructed to maintain the strictest secrecy regarding the group's activities and suggested that suitable names should be used to shield the true headquarters of the organization.

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S. B. REGISTRY

No. *File* *B.D.* *4685*

Date *25-10-35*

Special Branch *10757*

Date *October 25, 1935.*

REPORT

Subject Japanese Report re Activities of Chen Ko Fu Who is a Loyal

Adherent of Chiang Kai Shek.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by _____ Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Mr. Chen Kuo Fu, who, according to the Japanese press is trying to arrange an understanding between the Kuomintang and the Soviet Government, is the Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and a prominent member of the committee of the Central Tangpu. He is a brother of Chen Li Fu (陳立夫) who is in charge of the Intelligence Section of the Tangpu. Chen Li Fu has been responsible for the arrest of thousands of communists in Kiangsu and other provinces during the past few years and hundreds of thousands of dollars appropriated for this work has passed through his hands.

Tan Shao-liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File
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25 OCT. 1935

October 23, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

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NIPPO

ACTIVITIES OF CHEN KUO FU: SECRET AGREEMENT
BETWEEN KUOMINTANG AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

A denial was made by the Chinese Government and other high officials to the report that a secret agreement or at least an understanding has been established between Soviet Russia and China. The truth of this denial is however still doubted.

Chen Kuo Fu has caused a sensation by being instrumental in establishing an understanding between the Kuomintang and the Soviet Government. It is worthy of note that such an understanding has been reached between the Kuomintang and the Soviet Government instead of between the Nanking Government and the Soviet Government.

All anti-Japanese activities of the Kuomintang and the Blue Shirts Society are reported to have been planned by Chen Kuo Fu, the Stalin of China, a notorious anti-Japanese. In June 1935 Chen started his activities towards Soviet Russia with the idea that Russo-Chinese co-operation must be secured in order to check Japanese activities because the anti-Japanese overtures of Wang Ching Wei Party are not strong enough to do this. Chen Kuo Fu sent his representative to Shao Li Tzu, chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government, to obtain a letter of introduction to the Soviet representative in Outer Mongolia from Mrs. Shao Li Tzu, graduate of the Labour University in Russia, who is a friend of Mr. Tairoff, the Soviet representative in Outer Mongolia.

Chen Kuo Fu's representative proceeded with this introduction to Outer Mongolia and opened negotiations with Mr. Tairoff for a Russo-Chinese co-operation. Eventually the representative of Chen Kuo Fu returned to China having secured the following understanding between the Kuomintang and the Soviet Government:-

1. That the Soviet Government agrees to co-operate with the Kuomintang.
2. That the Soviet Government agrees to increase the military strength along the frontiers between Soviet Russia and Manchukuo in order to check Japan's advance.
3. That the Soviet Government agrees to give every possible assistance to the Kuomintang when the situation requires it.
4. That the Kuomintang agrees to give freedom to the Chinese red army to travel in Szechuan and Kansu and to maintain communication with Outer Mongolia.
5. That the Kuomintang promises to create a pro-Soviet atmosphere in China.

Chen Kuo Fu succeeded in persuading Chiang Kai Shok to place troops from the Blue Shirts Society, along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, on the Nanking-Hangchow Road and in Soochow, Kwanhsing and Paoying Prefectures for the purpose of checking up pro-Japanese elements.

*Supp. Jan,
For comment
please
MK*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 4685

SECRET

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch, 19-7-35

Date July 18, 1935.

Subject Blue Shirt Society

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by H. Grubb Capt.

In order to avoid the overlapping of duties, the Blue Shirt Society has divided the responsibility of its operation in the following manner :

Chen Ke-fu (陳果夫), the leader of the C.C. Clique, to take charge of the activities among educational and social circles.

Yang Yung-tai (楊杏佛), Secretary General to the Field Headquarters at Wuchang, to take charge of the activities among political and military circles.

The F.F. (Foh Shing Clique) has no definite scope for its activities but, although definite confirmation cannot be obtained, it is generally believed that this clique is responsible for the organization of the Special Service Corps to attend to and deal drastically with matters at the instruction of General Chiang. The Headquarters is at Nanking and cells are established at various places but the general method of operating is to send members from one place to carry out certain missions at another in order to escape public attention.

The Ds Seu Clique has been assigned to devote its attention to communist converts and bring to light the activities of the Communist Party in China.

In consequence of this arrangement, the headquarters of the various cliques are not at the same place.

Yang Yung-tai's followers have been operating in the North, where the Sino-Japanese situation has to be closely watched. While members of the F.F. Clique are scattered throughout China, the Ds Seu Clique concentrates in the areas

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Mr Blackburn



Done
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in the interior which have been recovered through the bandit suppression campaign.

Shanghai, being the first city in China from the educational and social point of view, it is considered necessary for the C.C. Clique to devote its attention to this city. One of its main missions at present is to bring Chinese writers under its control and expel any of those whose ideas are inconsistent with the principles of the Blue Shirt Movement. To achieve this end, it is learned that this clique has succeeded in enrolling the support of some well-known Chinese writers and professors to form a special body whose duty is to investigate the political inclinations of Chinese literati. It is now generally admitted in Chinese educational circles that any persons who do not surrender themselves to this movement can hardly expect favourable treatment in Shanghai.

It is learned that this special body includes the following ten professors :-

Wong Sing-ming (王新命), native of Chekiang, formerly a professor of the Journal Department of the China Public School, Woosung, and at present an editor of the Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post).

Hu Ping-soong (何炳松), alias Hu Pah-sung (何柏莊), native of Chekiang, formerly a professor of the Historical Departments of the Kwang Hua University and the Great China University. He is at present the chairman of the "Editing and Censoring Committee of the Commercial Press" (商務印書館編審委員會).

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and Chairman of the "Chung Hwa Literature and Arts Club (中華文學社), 45 Rue Victor Emmanuel III. On July 2, 1935, he was appointed Principal of the Chinan University, Chenju.

Wu Yoh-kan (武嶺軒), native of Kiangsu, formerly a professor of the Political Science Department of the Chinan University and advisor to the Shanghai City Government Council. He is at present the professor of the Political Science Department of the Central University, Nanking.

Sung Han-ping (孫漢平), native of Nanwei, Kiangsu, head of the Law Department of the Futan University and chief editor of the Li Ming (黎明) Bookstore, 254 Foochow Road.

Wong Wen-san (黃文山), native of Kiangsu, formerly a professor of the Social Science Department of the Kwang Hwa University. At present he is the head of the Social Science Department of the Central University, Nanking.

Dao Hsi-sung (陶希聖), native of Peiping, formerly a professor of the Journal Department of the Great China University. He is at present the professor of the Journal Department of the Peiping University.

Tsang Yih (蔣益), native of Chekiang, formerly a lawyer. He is the head of the Educational Department of the Futan University.

Sung Kuo-yung (孫國鏞), native of Shansi, formerly a lawyer. He is a professor of the Law Department of the

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Chinan University.

Van Zoong-yuin (樊仲雲), native of Kiangsu, formerly of the dean of the China Public School. He is the editor of the "Cultural Building Monthly Magazine" (文化建設月刊), published by the Chung Hwa Cultural Building Society, 45 Rue Victor Emmanuel III.

Sah Meng-wu (薩孟武), native of Kiangsu, formerly a professor of the Political Science Department of the Fudan University. He is at present the professor of the Political Science Department of the Central University, Nanking.

On January 10, 1935, these professors issued a manifesto through the Chinese press. This manifesto ostensibly advocates the revival of Chinese culture but indirectly intimates that "all corrupt systems and ideas will be eliminated without consideration."

Chen Lih-fu (陳立夫), Leader of the C.C. Clique issued on the following day a declaration in support of this manifesto.

Clerk Liao Chung-chien assisted in securing information for the compilation of this report.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Acting Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information.

J.H. Guens

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

18 JULY 1935

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REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 4685

S.1, Special Branch, 35

SECRET

REPORT

Date June 26, 1935.

Subject The Blue Shirt Society and the Arrest of Yuan

Haueh Yi.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

H. Grull cat

x 8.5760.

Members of the various cliques of the "Blue Shirt" Party or the Fascists in China, although at loggerheads over the question of authority, have not yet come into open conflict with one another. The reigning power of this Party is at present still in the hands of the C.C. (Central Club) Clique, of which Chen Koo-fu (陳果夫), Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government is the leader and Wu Sing-yah (吳經亞), Chief of the local Bureau of Social Affairs, is the Officer-in-Charge of the Shanghai Branch. The other clique exercising considerable authority is Yang Yung-tai's clique. Being Chief Secretary and Director of the Political Department of the Field Headquarters at Wuchang, Yang can easily arrange to issue an order or instruction in the name of "Field Headquarters", or General Chiang Kai-shek, to other officials.

The other two cliques of the Blue Shirt Society, namely the Z. Seu (Converts) and the F.F. (Foh Shing) (復生) (Rival), are not so influential and active. While the former one has been practically subdued to a degree, following the execution of Koo Shun-tsang (顧少章), the latter clique, though having as members some powerful military leaders, has not achieved any definite progress owing to the lack of leading figure capable of directing and supervising the movement.

As far as can be ascertained, the arrest of Yuan Haueh-yi (袁學易) who was an ardent agent of Wu Sing-yah, was principally due to his relations with the Communist Party. The report that he was the victim of the difference between the Blue Shirt Society and the C.C. Clique is groundless.



File

29 JUNE 1935

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Yuan Hsueh-yi, a returned student from Japan, was originally a communist, but later surrendered to the Kuomintang. On perceiving that Yuan was versed in the Japanese language, Wu Sing-yah employed him as an agent for the purpose of securing information on the activities of the Communist Party and the activities of local Japanese with a retaining fee of \$50 per mensem, this sum being increased later to about \$100. In order to facilitate his enquiries Yuan, on Wu's recommendation, joined the Sing Sung News Agency, Lane 420, No. 9 Foochow Road, as a newspaper reporter, and later established the "China in Foreign Eyes Press" at 454 Hankow Road with a subsidy from Wu. Yuan, however, had social ambitions and being without means to gratify these ambitions, decided to augment his income by offering his service to certain reactionaries. His actions aroused the suspicion of the Chinese Authorities and the matter was brought to a head in consequence of the discovery of his name in the possession of the unidentified foreign communist suspect, arrested on May 5, 1935. Unwilling to credit the report of Yuan's treachery, Wu Sing Yah on May 29 summoned Yuan to his residence at 61 Zai Zoong Li, Route Say Zoong, where Yuan denied everything. In order to clear him of suspicion, Wu sent Yuan to the Detective Office of the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters at Pei Yang Kwan, West Gate, where Yuan, however, admitted being a communist and receiving bribes from other parties for betraying certain secrets of the Blue Shirt organization.

Yuan had a sweet heart named Wong Yung (王蓉).

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a movie actress of the ^{常通}Dien Tung Movie Company, 405 Kinchow Road. She resides at No. 9 ^{光明路}Kwang Ming Tsung, Route Vallon. At 9.30 a.m. May 30, a representative of the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters called at Wong's house, and succeeded in persuading her to accompany him to the Detective Office of the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters at Pai Yung Kwan. She was detained there till June 5, 1935, when she was allowed to go owing to lack of evidence.

She was, however, re-summoned to the Detective Office on June 19, and kept there till June 24, when she was released on security furnished by the Manager of the Movie Company.

D.I. Pan Lien-pih, Agents 33 and 39 assisted in securing information for the compilation of this report.

Sch. Tse Liang

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Acting Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information. The queries sent down by you this morning are being dealt with in a separate report. It is said that Yuan was at the same time drawing salaries from the Chinese Authorities, the Reds, the Japanese Military, the French Police and U. S. Consulate. It is definite that he is an unscrupulous scoundrel who does not deserve the sympathy the Japanese are giving him.

W. H. Evans 28 JUNE 1935 D. C. (Sp. Br.)

**CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D H 6 85

24. 24, 11, 1934

November 23,

34

My dear Kaketsu, ✓

I am sending you herewith
confidentially some notes on the Fascist or "Blue
Shirt" Party in China.

Yours sincerely,



Also to

- ✓ Van der Berg, ✓
- ✓ Steptoe, ✓
- ✓ Sarly, ✓
- ✓ Josselyn, ✓
- ✓ Blackburn, ✓

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 4685

Branch 134

Date November 22, 1934.

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT

S.I., Special

Subject (in full) The Fascist or "Blue Shirt" Party in China.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

H. Grubl D.S.

From those in close contact with Fascist members, the following information in connection with the organization and activities of the Party in question has been obtained:

The Party of which General Chiang Kai-shek is the leader, is divided into the following cliques:

1. The C.C. (Central Club) Clique

This clique embodies faithful members of the Kuomintang who believe that, in view of the present political situation in China, the Kuomintang is incapable of governing China, and wish to inculcate a new spirit, Fascism, into the masses as a measure to save the country from its perilous position. The backbone of the clique is Chen Koo-fu (陳果夫), Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently the chief of the Peace Preservation Corps of the Province, and the officer-in-charge of the Shanghai Branch of this clique is Wu Sing Yah (吳醒亞), chief of the local Bureau of Social Affairs.

2. The F.F. (Foh Sing) (Revival) Clique

This clique consists of graduates of the Whangpoa Military Academy of which Gen. Chiang was once the President. These graduates advocate more violent measures in enforcing the movement than their comrades in other cliques. They have no principal head. As a rule, the commanders of various units in the Nationalist Armies who graduated from the Academy and sympathize

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up

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with the movement assume the responsibility directing the ranks of the clique.

3. The Z Seu (自首) (Converts) Clique

This clique is formed by converts from the Communist and other parties with Koo Shun Tsang (顧順章) as the leader. Koo's treachery to the Communist Party was brutally revenged by the murder of a number of the members of his family and relatives. This clique is responsible for the most part for detecting communist activities. Most of the arrests of communists are effected on information supplied by members of this faction.

4. Yang Yung Tai's Clique (Yang is the Chief Secretary and Director of the Political Department of the Field Headquarters at Nanchang.)

This clique consists of many prominent notables in Chinese officialdom including Chang Chun (張羣), Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, Hsiung Shih Hui (熊式輝), Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, Huang Fu (黃郛), Chairman of the Peiping Political Council, etc. with Yang as the leader. The last named is reported to be a very able politician assisting Gen. Chiang in the suppression of reds, in rehabilitating the ravaged districts in Kiangsi recovered from the communists, and in drafting the tenets as well as enforcing the New Life Movement throughout the country.

Considering that critics and opposition

See file
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to its activities can only be disarmed and checked by predominance over educational and cultural circles, the Party has since 1932 centralized its efforts in developing its influence in this direction. Professors, teachers, and students of universities and colleges of undesirable character from a Fascisti point of view were successfully dismissed in 1933 through the authority of the Ministry of Education or the Bureau of Education of a locality. (More than one fourth of the professors of Chinan University, Chenju, lost their posts as a result of the above measure, Zau Shu Zung (曹 舒 宗), a leftist writer of some reputation, being also among the list of those dismissed.) Efforts to bring cultural circles to submission, however, proved to be abortive. Most of the newspapers in Shanghai have refused to publish in a Fascisti tune, while the two journals, the Chen Pao (Morning Post) (under the direction of Pan Kung Chai, chief of local Bureau of Education), and the Min Pao (Citizens' News), which can be used in furtherance of its propaganda, have daily circulations of less than 20,000 and 10,000 respectively in comparison with the 100,000 of the Shun Pao and 120,000 of the Sin Wan Pao (figures approximate). The Chinese Cultural Building Society, No. 45 Rue Victor Emmanuel, which is reported to have been formed under the direction of the Party with a view to supervising cultural organs in Shanghai, has so far achieved nothing of value. Chen Lih Fu (),

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brother of Chen Koo Fu, is the Chairman of the body.

In connection with the attempts of the Party to secure its own press, a report has been obtained that about three months ago Sz Liang Tsai (史量才) was approached by Pan Kung Chai of the Bureau of Education to resign from the Managing Director-ship of the Shun Pao in favour of a Government appointee. Sz Liang Tsai, however, refused to stand down. The above is of undoubted interest in view of the recent assassination of Sz.

The information in this report was obtained at the request of the undersigned by ~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~

R. W. Mac Adie.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch.)

Ib. (b.)

Information.

J.H.G.

NOV. 22 1934

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information.

J.H.G. & Co.

24 1934



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Date May No. *D. 4685*
27/5-1-34

Subject (in full) "Blue Shirt" (Fascist) - Activities in Shanghai
Kuomintang forms a "Shanghai Municipality Comrades
Association for the Elimination of Communists"

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by *Whouncan DSS*

The local Kuomintang has received a secret and confidential order from the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang at Nanking instructing the organ to form a "Shanghai Municipality Comrades' Association for the Elimination of Communists". Consequently a Standing Committee of the following three persons with Wu Kai-sien (吳開先) as Chief Secretary, has been appointed :-

General Yang Hu (楊虎), Chief of the Pacantui.

Chen Soo (陳蘇).

PangKung-tsuh (彭公揆), Nanking Special Political Officer in Shanghai.

The organization will be divided into 90 sections governing Shanghai, each section to consist of five members including a leader. Only Kuomintang members can be admitted to membership of a section and they will be asked to give a pledge of secrecy with regard to any orders or instructions in the movement. Appended herewith is a copy of the regulations and a registration form of this Association.

R. W. Mac Adie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Comm.
for

Information

Thos Robertson
Info



FILE
no. c. 4685

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28/5

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Rules and Regulations of the Shanghai Municipality Comrades' Association for the Elimination of Communists.

Chapter 1 : General Rules

1. The object of this Association is based upon the principle of materializing the "National Revolution of the Three People's Principles" and exterminating the Communist Party as well as any other anti-revolutionary parties in order to stabilize the livelihood of the people and rehabilitate the Chinese nation.
2. The title of this Association is "Shanghai Municipality Comrades' Association for Extermination of Traitors".

Chapter 2 : Membership

3. On the recommendation of more than one member of the Association and subject to the approval of the Highest Committee, any persons irrespective of sex, religion, nationality or occupation, who are willing to abide by the regulations of this Association and accept supervision by the Committee, obey their decision and take upon themselves the work of eliminating the reactionaries as their duty are eligible for membership.
4. After joining, a member must fill in a member's pledge form and registration form.
5. Any member who has acted contrary to the principles of the Association and violated the regulations of the Association may when such offences have been proven be dismissed from membership or punished.
6. It is the duty of a member to recommend new members.

Chapter 3 : Organization and duty

7. The highest organ of this Association is the Executive Committee with a chairman, three standing members and a number of committee members.
8. Regulations governing the duties of the committee will be determined separately.
9. From three to five members may form a section with a leader who will be appointed by the Executive Committee.
10. The affairs and meetings of the section will be directed by a delegate sent by the Standing Committee.
11. Every member must submit at least one written report every week to his section leader who in turn must report to the Standing Committee in writing once a week.

Chapter 4 : Conditions

12. All members should observe the following conditions at any cost :
- a) Not to break secrecy.
 - b) Not to act against discipline.
 - c) Not to lie, deceive and defraud.
 - d) To obey all orders.
 - e) To attend meetings punctually.
 - f) Not to use personal feelings to influence comrades.
 - g) Determine to fight against the Communist Party and other reactionary parties.

Chapter 5 : Secrecy

12. All members should at any cost keep secret the organization and his duties (He should not even reveal details to his relative or friends).
14. Any member, who in the opinion of the committee, should not establish relations with other members in order to keep his work secret should not join a section but be under the direct supervision of a representative of the Committee.
15. A member should not establish relation with any/other section than the one to which he belongs even in the matter of executing his duty, unless he has obtained permission from the committee.

Chapter 6 : Appendix

16. The committee reserves the right to amend or alter these rules when necessary.

Registration Form
SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL
Chinese Fascist Party

Registration Form of members of the "Shanghai Municipality Comrades Association for the Elimination of Communists".

Name :		Alias :		Sex :	
Age				Photo	
Present Address					
Present Communication Address					
Permanent Communication Address					
Family Conditions	Name of father & his occupation			Name of wife: Names of Brothers: & Sisters:	
	Name of mother				
Financial Conditions	Real Estate		Property		
	Annual Income		Responsibility to family		
School Life					
Social Experience					
Present Occupation					
Any Specialities			Any Preferences		
Joining Association		Date		Name of Introducer	
				Address	
Your understanding of the Chinese Revolution					
Your understanding of this Association					
What kind of work you are capable of undertaking					
Remarks					

Date of filling in form :

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4685
Date 26/8/33

Special Branch, S.

August 25, 1933.

Note on Memorandum dated August 22, 1933,
on the Subject of "Blue Shirts Society".

This Memorandum is based on reports from various sources. Although the facts are believed to be substantially correct, it is not possible to vouch for the accuracy of them. There seems good reason to believe that the section of the Kuomintang closest to Chiang Kai-shek has formed the secret organization which is popularly known as the Blue Shirts Society. However, it has not so far been found possible to ascertain definitely the names of the principal members of this organization or the exact objects they have in view.

Copies of the Memorandum together with the above Note were sent to the following :

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.

G.V. Kitson, Esq.

Captain B.P. Dicker.

Lieut. J.M. McHugh, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Commander E.H. Hopkinson, R.N.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.

Monsieur R. Sarly.



25 AUG 1933

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT
SECRET

Special Branch S. 4. Subbranch

Date August 23 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
File No. B. REGIS.
No. D. 4685
Date August 23 1933

Subject (in full) The "Blue Shirts Society".

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by *Shaw Moore D.S.*

Efforts to combat the influences of Communism in China have included the formation from time to time of various societies. The Anti-Communist Peoples' Salvation Society was inaugurated in Hankow in 1930 and branches of it were formed in various provinces. The society interested itself in the publication of journals intended to expose the evils of communism and the collection of funds for the relief of people who had suffered through the activities of the "Red" Armies. This society ceased to function in November 1932 since when anti-Communist work has mainly been conducted by the Blue Shirts Society. This organization aims not only at counteracting communists but also endeavours to check the activities of all political enemies of the National Government.

Liu Chien Chun (劉建群), Chief of the North Propaganda Corps, stated during the course of a speech at Peiping at the end of 1931 that he had previously suggested drastic alterations in the Kuomintang and suggested a Blue Shirts Society be formed to attain complete control over the whole country. This society was not to be distinct from the Kuomintang but part of it, and to emphasize this the term "society" and not "party" was suggested. Liu suggested a scheme for gaining the confidence and sympathy of the rank and file of the Chinese armies, so that the militarists would not dare to defy the edicts of the Blue Shirts Society, and urged that unauthorized secession from the society be punished with death. When asked to state whether the society had actually been inaugurated or not, Liu pretended he did not know.

Information from authentic sources shows that the so-called Blue Shirts Society is still functioning. It is said

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that the Kuomintang, without its aid, could not cope with the activities of the Communists, the party troubles in its own ranks and the encroachments of the militarists. The dangers from these sources are greatly lessened by the existence of the Blue Shirts Society which by the use of terrorism instils among residents of the country and servants of the Government a healthy fear of the central authority. Advocates of the movement moreover argue that this society, which is a secret menace to all enemies of the powers that be, provide Chiang Kai-shek and his inner circle of followers with a political machine which places them in the virtual position of dictators.

The general aim of the Blue Shirts Society is to remove all corrupt officials, to abolish all unequal treaties, to eliminate all political parties which do not support the Central Government, to encourage agriculture, to revise the land tax and the Government financial system, to foster a spirit of co-operation between capital and labour and to reorganize national defence by enforcing conscription. Members must be prepared to sacrifice personal freedom and to submit to the death penalty in case any act of treachery is proved against them. The rules governing the internal affairs of the society contain strict injunctions regarding the honesty and morality of its members and lays down that betrayal of the society may be punished with a warning, deprivation of membership rights or death. The society consists of the following five sections:

- (a) Secretariat
- (b) Organization
- (c) Propaganda
- (d) Communications

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(a) Rewards and Punishments

Soon after the Blue Shirts Society was formed, agents were sent to Shanghai and districts along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow Railway and its influence steadily gained ground. Officials of Shanghai ~~are~~ said to be supporters of the movement include Mayor Wu Teh Chen (吴铁城), General Wen Hung En (文鸿恩), Chief of the Public Safety Bureau and Wu Hsin Yah (吴醒亚), Chief of the Social Bureau.

The most important crime attributed to the Blue Shirts Society in Shanghai is the murder of Yang Chien which took place outside the Academia Sinica on June 18, 1933. This event shows that the society in addition to being supported by persons of power and influence possesses agents of extreme fearlessness. Rather than risk being instrumental in revealing the secrets of the society, one of the assassins of Yang Chien who was closely pursued by the Police, committed suicide in order to avoid falling into their hands. Yang Chien's murder seems to have been decreed because as head of the League for Civil Rights he had denounced Ma Shao Wu as having caused the disappearance of Miss Ting Ling and Manu Fung from No. 7 Quinsan Gardens.

The program of the Blue Shirts Society is very thorough and comprehensive. It covers every phase of military and political endeavour. It aims at conferring dictatorial powers on Chiang Kai-shek. It plans to place the political affairs, defence forces and financial system of the country on a sound basis and to eliminate radicalism of all descriptions. In order to attain its aims, the society plans to reform the educational system and to cultivate good relations with the Fascist Party in Italy and Nazis of Germany.

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It is a matter of conjecture if the Blue Shirts Society will be able to give effect to its comprehensive programme. It is reported that there is already lack of unity within the party. As is usual with societies of this kind the maintenance of cohesion between civil and military factions is fraught with difficulties. It is said that Chen Lih Fu (陳立夫) and Chen Koo Fu (陳果夫), who are staunch supporters of Chiang Kai-shek, are already at variance with the military element. There is consequently a danger that the society will degenerate into a mere criminal gang or a number of criminal gangs which will be used by political leaders to assassinate personal or political enemies.

The Shanghai branch of the Blue Shirts Society has already suffered some serious reverses. Information came to light on June 20, 1933 that ex-students of the Whampoa Military Academy, who had an office at No. 151 Rue Marcel Tillet, were engaged in collecting information regarding political enemies of the National Government under circumstances which indicated that they might be co-operating with the Blue Shirts. The Municipal Police discovered a number of cases where political detectives associated with the Public Safety Bureau had functioned illegally in the Settlement and reported the facts to the Commissioner of Bureau of Public Safety.

Exaggerated reports of these cases and hints of the occurrence of other cases, of which nothing was known officially, appeared in the China Forum and Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. Vigorous official action which followed these exposures showed that the Chinese Authorities had been greatly embarrassed by the publication of the news.

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There is at present a tendency to blame the Blue Shirts Society for all mysterious political crimes and to accuse Chiang Kai-shek and his immediate following of being behind the organization. It is realized in responsible quarters that this propaganda is bound to injure the prestige of the Central Government. A modification of the plans of the society which involve resorting to crime may therefore be expected.

It is reported that a conference of the Blue Shirts Society was held recently at Lushan. It was attended by Chiang Kai-shek, Chen Li Fu, member of the C.E.C. and Chief of the Organization Department of the Kuomintang; Tseng Kwang Ching (曾廣情), member of the Central Executive Committee and special delegate of the Kuomintang in Szechuen; Wu Hsin Yah (吳醒亞), member of standing committee of local Kuomintang Headquarters and Chief of the Social Bureau; Pan Kung Chai (潘公展), member of the standing committee of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters and Chief of the Educational Bureau.

The conference decided to establish fascist cells in the Kuomintang Headquarters in "loyal" military units and in schools and universities and to entrust this work to Wu Hsin Yah and Pan Kung Chai in Shanghai; Chiang Chi Chung (蔣堅君), Chief of the General Staff of the Wuhan Military Headquarters and Commanding officer of the armoured trains detachment of the Central Military Headquarters, in Hupeh; Hu Chun Han (胡震寰), Chief of the Political Training Department of the Kiangsi Military Headquarters, in Kiangsi; Kang Chih (康澤), member of the Hunan Provincial Bureau of the Kuomintang, in Hunan and Tseng Kwang Ching in Szechuen.

A report was made to the conference to the effect

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that an increase in influence of the fascist elements is becoming noticeable in the following universities: Sun Yat-sen (Canton), Central (Nanking), Honan (Kaifeng), and Chinan (Shanghai). Chen Hung Nien (鄭洪年), the director of the Chinan University, is said to have joined the Fascist Party in the beginning of 1933.

(A)
Appendices are attached giving the names of persons who according to reports in the China Forum have been marked down for assassination by the Blue Shirts Society and (B) a list of persons who are reported to be leaders of that organization.

(A) Chen Shao-yu, Chinese Communist Party Leader.

Chin Pan-hsien, Chinese Communist Party Leader.

Chao Yun, Chinese Communist Party Leader.

Liah Chen-sen, Chinese Communist Party Leader.

Li Chu-sen, Chinese Communist Party Leader.

Hu Han-min, leader of the Right Kuomintang (Anti-Chiang).

Hsiao Fu-chen, Canton politician.

Hsiang Han-pui, Kwangtung army.

Teng Tsa-yu, Canton politician.

Tsou Lo, Canton politician, president of Sun Yat-sen University.

Li Chi-sen, Kwangsi General.

Chen Chi-tang, Kwangtung warlord.

Li Yang-chin, Kwangtung army commander.

Yu Han-mo, Kwangtung army commander.

Hsiang Han-pin, Kwangtung army commander.

Huang Jen-fan, Kwangtung army commander.

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Feng Lun-kwan, Kwangtung army commander.

Li Chung-jen, Kwangsi general.

Pei Chung-shih, Kwangsi general.

Huang Chi-lu, Hu Han-min follower and assistant.

Eugene Chen, now with the Southwest Political
Council.

Chang Fah-kwei, Kwangsi general, onetime "Ironsides"
commander.

Teng Chai-liang.

Kwei Chung-shih, Hu Han-min follower.

Ling Chi-mang, Canton politician.

Lin Yi-chun, Kwangtung Provincial Government member.

Chen Lien-peh, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank compradore, Hongkong.

Hu Mo-lan, Hu Han-min's daughter.

Chen Chien, C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, former 6th
Army commander.

Tang Mo-sin, former Szechuen military leader.

Fang Tin-yin, onetime subordinate of Chiang Kai-shek.

Chen Chao-ya, C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Peh Wen-wei, C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Hsueh Ke-wu, Szechuen military leader.

Chang Chi-pen, former Chekiang Provincial chairman.

Chang Tin-fan, Kwangsi politician.

Ho Shih-chen, Hu Han-min follower.

Chen Wei, Hu Han-min follower.

Chen Ming-shu, onetime 19th Route Army Commander.

Chiang Kwang-nai, chairman of Fukien province.

Tsai Ting-kai, commander of 19th Route Army.

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Chang Yen, 19th Route Army divisional commander.

Tang Che-su.

Wang Li-shih, Chen Ming-shu follower.

Chen Chun-fu, Chen Ming-shu follower.

Seng Cheng-ya, Hu Han-min follower.

Feng Yu-hsiang, Northern warlord.

Fang Chang-wu, Feng follower.

Shao Tu-pi, Feng follower.

Chi Hen-chang, Feng follower.

Yang Chien, General Secretary, League for Civil

Rights (murdered on June 18).

Lu Sin, China's foremost writer.

Mo Tun, best known of younger writers in China.

Chen Ping-ho, former editor of the ^{Par}Shun, big

Shanghai daily.

Hu Yu-tze, formerly editor of Eastern Miscellany,

popular monthly magazine.

Tien Han, well-known left dramatist.

Wang Chao-shih, leader in Statist or "Nationalist"

Party.

(B) Chen Li Fu)

Chen Koo Fu)

Organizers.

Ho Chung Han)

Chang Tao Fan)

Chen Tien Fang)

Shao Yuan Chung)

Propaganda Section.

Chen Pu Lei)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Chu Chia Hwa)

Yang Kung Teh)

Ho Hao Juo)

Moulders of educational policy.

[T.V. Soong)

Finance Section.]

[Liu Wen Tao)

Foreign Affairs Section.]

H.H. Kung)

Wang Pah Ling)

Secret Service.

Koo Chien Chung)

[Koo Shun Guang)

Assassination Corps.]

The identity of above leaders is as follows:-

1. Chen Li Fu (陳立夫), Nephew of the late General Chen

Chi Mei, M.A. (Pittsburgh).

Member of C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

2. Chen Koo Fu (陳果夫), Studied in Nanking Military Academy

and Japan. Member of the C.E.C. of

Kuomintang.

3. Ho Chung Han (胡衷寒), Director of Political Training

Bureau of Military Affairs Committee.

4. Chang Tao Fan (張道藩), B.A. (London). Member of the C.E.C.

of Kuomintang. Secretary of the Or-

ganization Department of the Central

Kuomintang since 1928.

5. Chen Tien Wang (程天放), B.A. (Futan), M.A. (Illinois), Ph.D.

(Toronto). Chairman of the Shanghai

Union of Students Association in

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

SECRET

Date _____ 19 _____

- 10 -

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

1919. Member of C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

6. Shao Yuan Chung (邵元冲), Ex-Mayor of Hangchow. Member of C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

7. Chen Pu-Lei (陳布雷), Member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

8. Chu Chia Hwa (朱家驊), PH.D. (Berlin) Minister of Communications.

9. Yang Kung Teh (楊公達), Member of the Legislative Yuan (appointed on 12-1-33).

10. Ho Hao Jue (何浩若), Unknown.

[11. T.V. Soong (宋子文), Minister of Finance.]

[12. Liu Wen Tao (刘文岛), Chinese Minister to Germany.]

[13. H.H. Kung (孔祥熙), Chief Director of the Central Bank.]

14. Wang Pah Ling (王伯齡), Studied in Peiyang Military College and Japan. In 1924 assisted General Chiang Kai-shek in establishing Whampoa Military Academy. Member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

15. Koo Chien Chung (顧建中), Intelligence Department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Nanking.

[16. Koo Shun Chang (顧順章),] A converted Communist who is now connected with the Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Nanking.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

SECRET

Date _____ 19

- 11 -

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

The information contained in this report was obtained from previous reports concerning the Blue Shirts Society already on file.

My Name

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



Seen
JH
25 AUG-1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259.

No. D. 4285
Date 23 July 1933 SHANGHAI 33

21st July 1933

SECRET

My dear Givens,

With reference to your letter No.D.4685 of June 21st and your letter No.D.4685 of July 11th enclosing a second memorandum on the Blue Shirt movement.

See D.5076.

I have been making enquiries as a result of the discrepancies in the two reports, chief of which is the statement in the second one that CHEN LIN FU and CHEN KOO FU are leading opponents of the Blue Shirt movement. According to my own sources this is not the case and the facts given in your first memorandum are the correct ones, i.e. that these men are in fact amongst the leaders of the movement. It would seem possible therefore that this second report is a deliberate piece of propaganda put out with a view to confusing any investigations which are being made by anti-Kan'ing elements or foreign intelligence services.

It appears to me quite certain that the disclosures made by the "China Forum" and therefore made available to the world at large on this case, must have seriously disconcerted Chiang Kai Shih and his Party. It is therefore at least

possible that they should make attempts to confuse the issue in the hope of turning some of the limelight away from themselves.

This has probably occurred to you but I should be very interested to hear if you receive anything which could be a confirmation of such a theory.

Yours sincerely,

James H. H. H.

T. F. Givens, Esq.,

Special Branch,

S.M.P.

MEMORANDUM

SECRET

The Blue Shirts Society

Following the exposé in the "China Forum" of the activities and future plans of the Blue Shirts Society, categorical denials of the existence of such an organization have been made by the Central Government, the Secretary of the Publicity Committee of the Central Party, and the Mayor of Greater Shanghai. They assert that publication of such reports is the work of Communists with a view to embarrassing the Government, and affecting the general situation by causing mistrust or perhaps panic, among the people.

In view of these denials it is interesting to note that recently a party was given to Chinese journalists at Peiping by one Liu Chi Chuin (刘建群), Chief of the North Propaganda Corps, at which Liu, during the course of a speech stated that in the winter of 1931 he suggested the reorganization of the Kuomintang on the basis of the Three Principles of the People, and the formation of a Blue Shirts Society which would have no new doctrines beyond those of the Kuomintang, also the society would be interlocked with the party.

He further expounded his suggestions on the rules of the organization, which are similar to those contained in previous memorandums on the subject, with the exception that the punishment for secession from the Society should in all cases be the death penalty.

Among his suggestion regarding the objects of the Society was a scheme to eliminate militarists from politics. For this, 10,000 Kuomintang members were needed, each to secure the confidence of 30 soldiers, which would mean 300,000 troops under party control, with which number no militarist in China would dare to disobey the Kuomintang Party.

At present there is a certain amount of dissension in the ranks of the Blue Shirts Society, as its two factions, military and civil, are at loggerheads. The former are regarded as the dominating spirit and exercise more power. Two members of the civil group Chen Lih-fu (陳立夫), and Che. Koo-fu (陳果夫) staunch supporters of Chiang Kai-shek, are encountering considerable opposition from the military faction, and have been denounced as corruptive elements.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 8 S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Special Branch No. 2

Date July 29 1933

Subject (in full) Translation of a newspaper article bearing on the organization of the "Blue Shirts Society".

SECRET

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by

S. B. No. 1

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, I forward herewith translation of an extract from the "Peiping Morning Post" (北平晨报), date unknown, bearing on the organization of the "Blue Shirts Society". This article was obtained by the undersigned from a friend residing in Peiping.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
JMS

JULY 29 1933

THE BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY.

During the past year the name of the Blue Shirts Society has frequently appeared in the newspapers. Whenever any untoward incidents of a certain nature take place, there have been rumours current among the community to the effect that these may have been due to the Blue Shirts Society. Until recently no information whatever which might verify the existence of such an organization could be secured.

During the course of his reception of newspaper reporters at Peiping yesterday at his headquarters, Mr. Liu Chi Chuin (劉健輝), Chief Captain of the North China Propaganda Corps, distributed among the attendance three kinds of his own writings, amongst which was one entitled "Offer some views for the adjustment of the Kuomintang", written in October 1931. Article 5 of this article contains a remarkable subject entitled "The Organization of the Blue Shirts Society of the Chinese Kuomintang" which is divided into the following parts:-

- 1) Object of the Blue Shirts Society.
- 2) Title of the Society.
- 3) Nature of the Society.
- 4) Articles for selections of members of the Society.
- 5) Procedure of selection.
- 6) Connection of the Society with various sources.
- 7) Organization system.
- 8) Disciplinary measures.

During the reception, our reporter asked Mr. Liu whether such an organization has been actually inaugurated and whether he could give any information about the past and future activities of the Blue Shirts Society.

Mr. Liu replied: "In the winter of 1931 I suggested the reorganization of the Kuomintang with the sole object of promoting universal respect towards the Three Principles of the People. The foundation of the Blue Shirts Society is interlocked with that of the Kuomintang. The Blue Shirts

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Society will have no new doctrines beyond those of the Kuomintang. We can at once know the object of the organization by understanding ~~the~~ original title, the Blue Shirts Society and not the Blue Shirts Party. This scheme of mine was only a suggestion to the Kuomintang. I have not, as a matter of fact, participated in any movement of this nature. I am not in a position to give any reply to all kinds of questions relating ~~to~~ the activities of this organization".

From Mr. Liu's statement, it was still impossible for us to speak with any certainty of the existence or non-existence of this Society.

The following is the organization of the Blue Shirts Society of the Chinese Kuomintang: according to Mr. Liu's suggestions-

1. The object of the organization of the Blue Shirts Society.

~~Kuomintang Party~~
The number of members of the ~~Society~~ is estimated at several millions amongst whom there are militarists, greedy and dishonest officials, local rowdies and corrupt gentries. It is the best way to reorganize the Kuomintang entirely. In order to avert serious dissension we suggested that a Blue Shirts Society be organized in the Kuomintang in an endeavour to strengthen the internal organization of the Party.

2. Title of the Blue Shirts Society.

Certain people held the view that the "Youth Corps" be used as the title for the Society, while others proposed that the Society be known as the "Cotton Clothes Corps". However, both these titles are unsuitable as the former might be misunderstood for the Youth Group of the Communist Party, while the second name is not complete as there are other native products such as silk etc. Considering that (1) the Kuomintang regards green and white as the principal colours, (2) that the blue shirts is the stipulated full dress of the Kuomintang, and (3) that since ancient times, blue shirts have been recognized as the dress of the common people, I therefore took the name

"Blue Shirts Society of the Chinese Kuomintang" for further researches. Members of the Society must use native goods everywhere and those who attend ^a ~~general~~ formal conference of the Society must wear the Yat Sen uniform. No one is allowed to break the order.

3. The nature of the Blue Shirts Society.

With a view to attaining the object of immediately overthrowing the feudal influences, exterminating the Red bandits and dealing with foreign insult, members of the Blue Shirts Society *should* conduct in secret their activities in various provinces, hsiens and cities, except for the Central Kuomintang Headquarters and other political organs whose work must be executed in an official manner. They must launch people's movements under the influence of the Society of the Kuomintang. Unless it is absolutely necessary, members should not reveal that they are from the Kuomintang, in the hope of reducing obstruction. Members operating officially have to pay heed to their own character to serve as an example to the people, while secret service members must exert every effort to find out the most effective ways and means to fulfil the duties entrusted to them by the Kuomintang. Work may be carried out openly or secretly as is most suitable in order to stimulate efficiency.

(4) Conditions regarding selection of members of Blue Shirts Society.

a) Members of the Society must have full faith in the Three Principles of the People. Nowadays disputes frequently occur amongst the members of the Kuomintang over the peasant question, the labour question and the land question. ^{Although observing} ~~Under~~ the same Three Principles of the People, the views of the comrades are not uniform. All members of the Society must pay special attention to this matter hereafter.

b) The Society members must rigidly observe discipline. They ~~should~~ are not allowed to violate the resolutions passed by the Kuomintang because of their private views, nor should they

arbitrarily delay their work because of disagreement with Party resolutions. The activities of the members are supervised by the Party only. Offenders will be punished. Those who cannot observe strict disciplines are not qualified to become members of the Blue Shirts Society.

Why it is necessary to have a Blue Shirts Society.

In the past, communists mingled with the Kuomintang and promoted class struggles. The Kuomintang immediately reorganized itself and instituted three departments, namely: an Organization Department, a Training Department and a Propaganda Department. At Central Kuomintang Headquarters, a People's Training Office was established under the control of the Training Department, the principal purpose of which is to dissolve class struggles. But in order to make all classes benefit equally and to dissolve class struggles, practical measures should be devised, as for instance, the question of capitalists and labourers. It is necessary to detail comrades of this Party to mingle with labour bodies ^{as} ~~we~~ well as commercial bodies to ascertain the origin of the dispute. Then approximate measures could be taken in the mediation and the disputes would naturally disappear. Should class prejudice be allowed to exist class struggles cannot be averted.

The Kuomintang is a party which is above class considerations and its members undertake work according to the discipline and policy of the Party. The Kuomintang endeavours to remove the hardships of the people on the one hand, and to secure the existence of the nation, on the other. With just and impartial attitude and with the spirit of overthrowing the strong and helping the weak, the Kuomintang mediates in all disputes over benefits amongst the various classes. When undertaking work of any kind, there must be organization, training and propaganda. Youths and workers should be organized and trained as well as soldiers and farmers. After the Central Committee has decided upon its plan of work, members undertaking the farm movement should be detailed to mix with farmers or villages teachers to study ^{their} ~~the~~ hardships and to

direct their movement. Those undertaking the youths movement should go as teachers or students and those in the soldiers movement should join as officers or soldiers to understand their living, to secure their opinions and to direct their movement. The only object is to satisfy the demands of the people under the discipline and policy of the Kuomintang, thereby making them understand and obey the Party. All measures relating to the people's movement of the Party are absolutely different from those of any other party.

For fear of communists creating disturbances, the Kuomintang has abandoned the people's movement. This was exactly what the Communist Party desired. At present strikes of workers or students often occur and the Kuomintang has no power to suppress them; it can only say that the strikes had been instigated by reactionaries.

As a matter of fact the Kuomintang does not know whether any reactionaries are behind a movement. If Kuomintang members had been active among the students or the workers bodies, all matters relating to them could have been thoroughly understood.

All the views of the Kuomintang and the actions of the government can be clearly explained. What they expect and hope should be secretly reported by the comrades to the Central Committee and suitable and satisfactory measures can be drawn up to deal with the matter. Thus, no more strikes of workers or students will occur. Should a strike arise through any unfortunate misunderstanding, the ringleaders and the cause of the strikes could be easily ascertained upon receipt of information from the comrades. Then we could adopt measures to deal with the matter.

Why should we fear the reactionaries? How may the dispute be caused to spread? In view of the fact that there is a close connection between capital and labour, we have placed the labour and commercial movements in one department. By doing so, immediate results would be reached when dealing with disputes.

8. THE PUNISHMENT OF MEMBERS WHO SECEDE FROM THE BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY.

The secession of members from this Society is permitted in the following ways:-

1. Dismissal from membership by the Society.
2. Voluntary withdrawal from membership of the Society.

In the former case, the dismissed members should at the same time be given severe punishment, while in the latter case, the member should also be dealt with in a severe manner in order to prevent persons leaving the Society after securing certain benefits. In short, one should possess an absolute determination before entering the Society and never to resign. Freedom of movement will not be considered after one has joined.

At present, members need fear but one form of punishment - the death penalty, because if a person be sentenced to imprisonment for life ^{he} may at some time be released by an amnesty, while the warrants of arrest, the deprivation of civil rights etc. may sometimes be cancelled or declared null and void. Only the death penalty is adequate. As to expulsion from the Society, people do not mind it very much. From now on, whenever a member secedes or is expelled from the Society, he will be at the same time caused to suffer, spiritually and materially. No member will be expelled without careful consideration. When a member is expelled, it is equivalent to the entire body of members passing a death sentence on him. Thus all members may realize that death will be their lot should they quit.

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This Society is composed principally of revolutionary intellectual elements who are assisted by other elements. The sole object of the Society is unanimity and all movements of the Society will be considered as integral. All members should rigidly observe the rules and regulations of the Society which organization has placed full confidence in all its members.

From an investigation in Kiangsi, we have learnt that although the land policy of the Communist Party does not satisfy the peasants, the red organization still constitutes a great menace in China because its organization is rather strong. The Kuomintang has its "Three Principles of the People" ^{which is} suitable to the people of China, and has a more friendly organization than that of the Communist Party and there is no doubt that the Communist Party can be easily eliminated by the Kuomintang. According to my hypothesis, only 20,000 Kuomintang members will be sufficient to eliminate the militarists and introduce clean politics in order to bring about the true unification of China. If we have only 10,000 members to work with the military, whether secretly or openly, all problems can be easily solved. Each of our member will be asked to secure the confidence of 30 soldiers and these 10,000 members will be able to win over 300,000 soldiers. With these 300,000 soldiers under Party control, no militarist in China will dare to disobey our Party.

There are only one thousand and several hundred Hsiens in China. If five members are detailed to instruct peasants in each Hsien and give

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them assistance for their relief, the corrupt officials and evil elements will no longer be able to exist in the Hsiens whose people will regard the members as their leaders, and teachers. Under such conditions, no reactionary elements will be able to conduct their activities in the Hsiens. An ordinary foreign pastor is often able to win the confidence of a number of people in a village, how much easily would it be for our members in the Hsiens when they are assisted by the Party.

At present, the military affairs of our Party are still in a feudal state, while many covetous officials are still to be found in political circles. The representative system of the Party has been successfully utilized by Russia, while in China the system has given rise to many corrupt practices. This shows that the Party is not soundly established.

When a representative of the Party is working in military circles, he must be diligent and forbearing in order to win the sympathy of the soldiers. On the other hand, he must study the movements of the high military officers and must know how to employ prompt measures to remove the feudal influence in the military circles. He should make a detailed report to the Central Kuomintang about the character of each military officer. Then when any measure is adopted by the Central Kuomintang towards any soldier or officer, there will be no grumbling or murmuring about unfair settlement. However, the political officials sent out by the Kuomintang are often themselves misled by the military, so there is no hope for them to lead the military men to become good. When a Kuomintang

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official is working in a Division or a Brigade, he usually plans to become a commander of the Division or to become a Brigadier-General. For this reason, he often makes false reports to the Central Tangpu. If the Central Tangpu acts on what he reports, then there will be great dissatisfaction among the troops. Furthermore, most Kuomintang officials often strive for personal benefits and thus enter into conflict with one another. This will cause them to be a laughing stock among the militarists.

Some of them even resort to flattering the militarists and asking arms and ammunition from the Central Government for them in order to please them.

Because there were no good Kuomintang members, so there has been no sound organization in the Kuomintang. Everybody knows that the only way out for China is to have a united Government, and the formation of a united Government depends on a united Kuomintang. So, fundamentally, we hope that a united Kuomintang will be established through the sincere co-operation of the various Kuomintang leaders.

THE BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY

Introduction

What is the Blue Shirts Society? As is well known to the public, it is a secret Chinese Fascist Society organized by Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Council of the National Government. Its members are mostly graduates of the Whampoa Military Academy and the members of the Green Pang. They utilize the Society for political purposes as well as to deal with present difficulties in diplomatic and home affairs with despotic authority.

It cannot be ascertained when the secret society was formed because of the secret nature of the organization. The difficulties of the anti-Communist campaign, the party struggles in the Kuomintang and ^{the} trouble of militarists at various places caused Chiang Kai Shek to believe that such a secret society was necessary. At various important cities including Nanking and Shanghai, the members of the society are undergoing fascist training like "fighting bulls".

Judging from the fact that the members of the society are organizing cells in the army, the Iron Bloody Corps and the Secret Service Groups, it may be inferred that the society will adopt serious methods to demonstrate the true character of fascism. When the power of the society has become stronger, it will be the great pillar of Chiang Kai Shek's despotic administration.

At this time when a loud cry for the recovery of Manchuria is being heard throughout the land, a declaration that the question of Manchuria be abandoned has been made to the public. Subsequently, Chiang Kai Shek's fascist inclinations became a topic of public conversation and the existence of the Blue Shirts Society was disclosed to the world.

To counter the formation of the Fascist Society by Chiang Kai Shek and Chiang's political plans, Wang Ching Wei, leader of the Reorganization Party, instructed his followers to organise a detective corps to investigate the Fascist Society; he has also influenced the militarists to oppose Chiang. Wang Ching Wei at one time withdrew from politics in order to make preparations against Chiang Kai Shek's Fascist Society. After he left Nanking, Wang engaged himself actively in strengthening the Reorganization Party.

Chiang Kai Shek has denied any knowledge of the existence of the Fascist Party.

In the middle of July, 1932 the Dah Kung Pao in Tientsin published an article asking Chiang Kai Shek, who was at that time in Hankow, whether it was true that he was organising a fascist society.

Chiang Kai Shek replied, 'I shall live and die for the Kuomintang. In life I am a member of the Kuomintang and in death a spirit of the Kuomintang'.

The National Salvation Corps which was organised by the students of the Whampoa Military Academy who are followers of Wang Ching Wei, placed searching questions to Chiang Kai Shek regarding Fascist Society. Chiang definitely denied his connection with the society stating that he hated the society.

The National Salvation Association then complained that the continuation of foreign invasion, civil war, floods and bandit troubles was due to Chiang Kai Shek's despotic administration during the past five years and that if he realised the gravity of his shortcomings he should immediately retire from politics and tender an apology to the Chinese people. Yet despite all this, he had organised a fascist society with undesirable people as members contrary to the will of Mr Sun Yat-sen and the wishes of the people. For this reason the Association put the following questions to Chiang Kai Shek:

1. Why do you employ students of the Whampoa Military Academy only to protect yourself? They are not your body-guards, why

Are you indifferent to revolutionary affairs?

2. In spite of the fact that you are the leader of the Kuomintang, why do you try to destroy the national revolution by organising the Fascist Society with the Kuomintang still in existence?

3. The Kuomintang principles prohibit the use of force when enforcing the Three Principles of the People. Why have you attempted to oppress the people with the Iron Blood Corps?

4. The good name of revolutionary soldiers will be injured by the misuse of the students of the Whampoa Military Academy in your desire to satisfy your ambition to become Emperor in order to possess supreme wealth and authority.

5. If you insist that you had organised the Fascist Society in order to save the country then why did not you send troops to fight Japan?

6. The prime policy of the Fascist Society ^{is} to ~~be~~ carry out assassinations. Do you believe that 3,000 body guards are sufficient and are capable of assassinating the 400,000,000 people?

7. It is reported that the Fascist Society spends \$1,200,000 a year. Do you ever give a thought to the fact that in some parts of the country the people are eating the bark trees and roots of grasses?

8. You deny all knowledge of the Fascist Society. If this is true, why did you cause the special research class of the Central Military Academy and the Military Education Corps to undergo Fascist Training?

9. You admire Mussolini of Italy. The Italian Government is not filled with Mussolini's relatives.

10. You have faith in fascism; but did the fascists in Japan, Germany and other countries compel their people not to oppose foreign invaders? (November?).

Chiang Kai Shek has denied all knowledge of the Fascist Society, but now nobody believes him.

Certain persons have already discovered that Chiang Kai

Shak recently selected about 200 of the best members of the Society including Feng Ti, a staff member of the Society, and sent ^{secretly} them to Germany to study the principles, the constitution and the training of the Fascist Society there.

II. THE NAME AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY

The Name

The name "Blue Shirts Society" is a private name to be used when dealing with internal affairs. The official name of the society when dealing with diplomatic affairs is "Chu Wang Hwei" (Association to save Nation from Ruin).

The Principles

The principles were drawn up in accordance with the Three Principles of the People but the democratic system was abandoned and a despotic system was adopted. Full authority was placed in the hands of the highest military leader and the Central Executive Committee of the Fascist Society must place every confidence in him.

All the members must keep in mind ~~that~~ the fact that they are responsible for national affairs and must sacrifice everything for the sake of the country. All able persons are to be approached to join the Society with serious purpose.

The Political Plans

The enemies of the nation must be dealt with and the unequal treaties must be abolished. The Central Government must be supported by the united power of all political parties. Aged and weak soldiers are to be discharged and all corrupt officials must be removed. Agriculture must be encouraged and a spirit improved and the land tax revised. Industry must be encouraged and a spirit of cooperation between capital and labour must be cultivated. The Government's financial system must be reorganised and strict economy must be exercised so that a balanced budget might be attained. The national defence must be maintained and a conscription law be promulgated. The productiveness of the population shall be encouraged and a system of compulsory education for the people must be enforced. A constitutional law will be

drafted along the lines of the Three Principles of the People.

Qualifications for Membership

Persons desiring to become members must be introduced by two members and their admission sanctioned by the head of the Society. The members must be ready to sacrifice their freedom, their rights and even their lives for the sake of the principles of the Society. Members who had sacrificed their lives shall receive official recognition from the Society and their families will be given relief. The Society will distribute grants of from \$20 to \$30 among members who are in the list of unemployed. Each member is given an official badge. Members are not allowed to resign from the Society.

Constitution

The leader of the Society remains unchanged. He will control the following 5 sections :-

- a) Secretariat.
- b) Organizing Sections.
- c) Propaganda Section.
- d) Communication Section.
- e) Rewards and Punishments Section.

Secretariat shall be established in Provinces, Prefectures, Cities and Counties. The secretaries are to be appointed by the Central Office. The secretaries will deal with financial, diplomatic and military affairs.

Divisional sections are to be established among schools (Primary, Middle, College) farmer, merchants, lawyers, doctors, newspaper reporters, labourers etc.

Rules governing internal affairs of the Society

The movable and immovable property belonging to members of the society shall be registered with the Society. All members must observe the rule of honesty. ^{No} ~~The~~ member shall be allowed to receive bribes. No member shall be allowed to smoke opium, to gamble or to commit immoral acts. Members must obey the rule of one husband and one wife.

Rules governing the Punishment of Members

Members who injure the good name of the Society are

divulge its secrets or betray the Society by organizing political parties, shall be punished in any of the following manners:-

Warning, deprivation of membership rights or extreme punishment (Capital punishment).

Membership Fees

The membership fees are not fixed and are to be collected according to the financial condition of the members.

Staff Officers

Chen Kao Fu	, Chen Ding Fu	,
Chang Chuan	, Ho Ying Ching	, Liu Tse
Zung Loh Tong	, Chang Dao Pan	, Kwei Yoong
Ching	, Pan Yuen Chiang	, Yang Kung
Da	, Feong Tie	, Tang Tuh
Ese	, Hae Chen Tsang	, (betrayer of the
Communist Party),	Woo Chang Sa	, Yang Fu
Dang Wen Nyl	, Chiang Chen Jen	, Doo
Yueh Sung	, Seong Tse Chi	, Tsao Yuen
Chung	, Chen Pa Lai	, Chin Kya Hua
H.H. Kung	, Tai Chi	.

History of the Formation and the movement of the Society

It is not clear at what period the Blue Shirts Society was formed but according to the most reliable theory the Society was formed last year when Chiang Kai Shek formed a coalition Government with Wang Ching Wei.

As a result of the formation of the coalition Government Wang Ching Wei (Chiang Kai Shek's political enemy) became chief of the Executive Yuan and filled all the official positions with members of the Reorganisation Party. Wang Ching Wei attempted to seize the power of the Executive after Chiang Kai Shek's withdrawal from politics. Chiang's withdrawal from politics was an act of diplomacy.

Wang Ching Wei unexpectedly won the favour of people when he came into power because the people expected that the despotic administration of Chiang Kai Shek would be replaced by a democratic government under Wang Ching Wei.

As a result of the above change, the relatives and followers of Chiang Kai Shek at Nanking were at one time threatened by the weak influence of Wang Ching Wei. Eventually Chiang Kai Shek's Party resolved on a plan to deal with Wang Ching Wei's threat. 13 graduates of the Whampoa Military Academy including Tsao Yi and Woo Cheng Sa held several conferences and finally they resolved to form a fascist society for which they later obtained Chiang Kai Shek's sanction. This was the beginning of the Chinese Fascist Society.

Names such as "Chinese Peng Kuo Tang", "Chinese Fascist Society" and "Black Shirts Party" were suggested for the new body. Finally they selected the name "Blue Shirts Society" because they thought that the names Chinese Peng Kuo Tang or Chinese Fascist Society or Black Shirts Party might cause Kuomintang to think that the new organisation would be in violation of the rule of the Kuomintang that there can be no other political party besides the Kuomintang and that there must be no parties in the Kuomintang.

The Blue Shirts Society was formed with two thousand students of the Whampoa Military Academy and one thousand other ~~students~~ persons.

Wang Ching Wei withdrew from politics owing to the pressure by the Blue Shirts Society.

It may not be absolutely correct to say that Wang Ching Wei was the person who was the principal cause for the organization of the Society. A number of Wang's followers held the belief that the Kuomintang will be ruined by the Blue Shirts Society.

Needless to say the Blue Shirts Society (Chinese Fascist Society) will discard all democratic ideas and introduce ^{rule} despotism. In order to realize this object, the Blue Shirts Society have adopted the following three principles for organizing the army, the party and a financial system:-

I. The principle for organizing an army

Students of the Whampoa Military Academy will be

distributed amongst all armies throughout China for the purpose of seizing power in the army.

- a) The movements of the military leaders shall be watched by the members of the ~~summit~~ society.
- b) Soldiers fascist societies are to be organised.
- c) The fascist organ will be the center of the army.
- d) As opportunity offers, mutinies must be organised in order to seize the power of the army.

The officers research class of the Central Military Academy and the political research class of the training institution of the Military Committee are to undertake the organisation of the army.

II. The scheme of party organisation

The plan is as follows :-

- a) Under the pretext of rearranging the business of the Kuomintang, all the officers are to be replaced by members of the Blue Shirts Society.
- b) The administrative system of the Kuomintang is to be replaced by a despotic system.

There are many secret schemes which are not yet known to the public.

III. The scheme of financial organisation

Like the militarists in a certain country, vast areas of land will be occupied by the military force.

- a) Under the pretext of so-called equal distribution of land, seize all lands and make them the property of the members of the Society.
- b) Under the pretext of developing industry foreign loans shall be secured to be used as the financial foundation of the Society.

This plan was suggested by T.V. Soong.

Three schemes have been drawn up to place the power over the party, the army and finance in the hands of Chiang Kai Shek so that he might introduce a despotic rule.

The Chinese people, as a whole, believe that despotic

rule is not good for the country, but the 3 schemes mentioned above will prove interesting to them.

The duties of the staff officers of the Blue Shirts Society are as follows :-

Chen Tien Fang, Tse Yuen Chun, Chen Fu Deu are in charge of the Propaganda Section.

T.Y. Seong deals with bankers.

Chen Koo Fu and Chu Kya Hua will deal with educational affairs.

At present every effort must be made to conduct propaganda to let the public know that Chiang Kai Shek is not paying much attention to political affairs in order to make people believe in him. Some times they expose small faults of Chiang for the purpose of propagating his merit. Thus the propaganda is well organised and in Shanghai alone there are 9 Chinese newspapers namely "The Chung Hwa Jih Pao", "The Ping Min Van Pao", "The Chin Min Chu Pao", "The Yin Hwa Jih Pao", "The Taung Ping Hun", "The Chen Min Van Pao", "The Min Chung Ku Pao", "The Wa Hung Di Lu", "The Yen Hwa Chow Pao", undertake the propaganda. Wang Ching Wei is a very clever propagandist but he can not beat Chiang's propaganda.

IV. Foreign Policy

The declaration of the Blue Shirts Society abandoning the recovery of Manchuria took the Chinese people by surprise as every Chinese was shouting for the recovery of the lost territory.

It is not a strange matter at all that the fascists of semi-colonial China should not longer adopt an anti-foreign attitude because they wish to secure the support of the imperialists by acting like the supporters of these imperialists.

In a word, the foreign policy of the Blue Shirts Society is aimed at making friends with Japan and to cooperate with the Japanese Government. This is proved by the expressions and the actions of Chiang Kai Shek. According to reliable information, Chiang Kai Shek recently issued an order to the Blue Shirts Society to express the desire for the recovery of lost territories.

Chiang Kai-shek has engaged many Germans as military advisers in an army which is under his direct control. He is also endeavouring to secure a railway loan from Germany. This policy is absolutely contrary to Wang Ching Wei's anti-foreign policy.

It is rather difficult to say which policy will save China (neither policy can save China). However, Wang Ching Wei is paying much attention to winning the favour of the people whilst Chiang cares nothing about the people's movements.

It is foolish to say that the Chinese fascists will save China. In China class conception has ~~been~~ taken deep root in the hearts of the people, therefore, it will not be easy to start a people's movements.

In the anti-revolutionary war, like the war against communists, fascistic pressure must be applied to the mass of labourers and farmers and the army must be organised on the Fascists system because the reactionary elements are introduced into the army through recruiting at different places.

The frequency of mutinies amongst Chiang Kai Shek's troops now fighting communists proves this.

The press gang is an old method and the commander of an army of such men will always be faced with a danger of mutiny among his troops in time of war. The militarists fear the destruction of their army through a revolution among their own soldiers. Many recent incidents prove this. Divisional Commanders Nyan Wei Tsing and Chang Foa Chen were killed by their own soldiers. The Chinese militarists would like to organise a fascist army which would fight bravely and be willing to sacrifice their lives in battle. The Chinese militarists oppress one another and they freely resort to military force. They adopt despotic rules in order to maintain or to seize administrative power.

All these combined circumstances led to the formation of a fascist society in China.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D. 4685

June 26, 6, 33
Special Branch.

June 21, 1933.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

*supplied
D. 4982*

While detectives from Sinza Station were on June 20 investigating a bomb throwing case they discovered that No. 151 Rue Marcel Tillot is being used as the Shanghai Communication office of the Investigation Department of the Central Military Academy in Nanking, of which one Lee Sing Tsing (李新愷) is in charge. This bureau claims that it makes secret inquiries regarding the character, from a political point of view, of ex-students of the Academy and collects information regarding political enemies of the Nationalist Government, including communists and those classed as reactionaries.

Lee Sing Tsing is a native of Shing Ning Hsien (兴宁縣), Kwangtung and is a graduate of the Central Military Academy in Nanking and Meiji University, Japan. He speaks Japanese fluently.

Lee's assistants include one Yang Dah-hsien (楊達軒) and one Lieu Ping-li (劉炳麟). The former is a graduate of the Central Military Academy and the latter, who writes on military subjects, is a professor of the Chinan University.

*Paul
File*

Mr. V

File

1933

J. H. Givens

Officer i/c Sp.Br.

D. 4685

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No.	D 4685
Date	23, 6, 33

June

21

33

SECRET

Dear Barton,

I send herewith confidentially for your information a copy of a Memorandum on the Fascisti Movement in China (Blueshirts Association). The information was obtained from a secret source.

Yours sincerely,

J.B.

J. Barton, Esq.,

British Consulate-General.

Captain B.P. Dicker,

Monsieur R. Sarly,

Lieut. E. Carlsen.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Lieut. Commander E.H. Hopkinson, R.N.

*Letter dispatched under
double cover, sealed,
etc.*

CHINESE FASCISTI

The Shanghai "Mainichi" this morning again publishes a long report concerning the activities of the "Chinese Fascisti," which reads:-

"According to usually well-informed Chinese and information emanating from other sources, the present activity of the 'Blue Clothes Society' in the first places aims at the suppression of the communists in urban districts and all organisations which are affiliated with the Communist Party. Anti-Chiang Kai-shek politicians and so-called traitors are the next objectives of the Society. It is estimated that over 200 members of the 'Fascisti' have already been sent to districts along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow Railway for the said purpose, and Shanghai will become the centre of their activity. The 'Fascists' thus detailed are said to have been divided into ten groups.

"In the provinces, such as Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Honan and Hupai, where General Chiang can exert administrative power, provincial government and city governments are greatly influenced by the 'Fascism' and the 'Blue Clothes Society' is closely co-operating with the Kuomintang organs and civil and military authorities. It is, therefore, very difficult to differentiate between the activity of the local authorities and that of the 'Fascisti'.

"It is said that in Shanghai leading officials of the City Government are mostly important members of the 'Blue Clothes Society'. Mayor Wu Te-shen, Mr. Wen Hung-an, Chief of Bureau of Public Safety, Mr. Pan Kun-shan, Chief of Bureau of Education, Mr. Wu Hsing-ya, Chief of Bureau of Social Affairs, and General Yang Hu, Chief of Bureau of Peace Preservation, are said to be among the members. In the local Kuomintang Headquarters a group of officials headed by Mr. Wu Kai-hsien, member of the Executive Committee, who have close relations with Mr. Chen Kuo-fu, member of the Central Executive Committee, are also affiliated with the 'Fascisti'.

"Having these important members among them, the 'Fascists' from the beginning have ignored the Police authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession, who have no judicial power over the crimes committed in their jurisdictions. In these circumstances, it is

Mr. 2076

feared in Chinese circles that sinister activities of the 'Blue Clothes Society' may increase rapidly and result in fresh incidents of a brutal nature. It is said that ^{about} a dozen people are on the black list of the 'Fascisti' and Mr. Lu Hsun, leader of the Left-Trend Workers' League, is also among them. The 'Fascisti' is said to have issued an order for the arrest of Mr. Mao Tung, member of the League.

Originally, the activity of the 'Blue Clothes Society' was confined to underground work and to the training of principal members of the society, but it gradually came to the surface just before the incidents which occurred recently one after another involving members of the society. The 'Fascist' movement was pushed on to educational circles half openly in the Yangtze Valley and this has spreaded to the Peking-Tientsin District. The Chunan University at Chenju was the first university which joined the movement and the President, Cheng Hung-nien, and Professors Ping Li, Pai Yu and Sun Fao-chien, have become members of the 'Blue Clothes Society.' At the middle of this month when students of the university created trouble, the 'Fascist faculty' drove out the left-trend professors and 'red' students. There is now a possibility that the 'Fascists' will extend their influence to the Kwanghua University, Great University and Chiao Tung University. Mr. Fan Chung-yun, Head Inspector of the New China College, and Mr. Fu Tung-hua are important persons who are assigned for the cultural movement of the 'Fascisti' and they publish a magazine called 'Chientu'. According to well-informed Chinese, General Chiang's 'Blue Clothes Society' at first adopted the principles of the Fascisti under Signor Mussolini, but now they are copying the movement of Nazis led by Herr Hitler. It is said that General Chiang has invited twenty or thirty Germans to work for the Chinese 'Fascisti' as instructors and organizers, and many returned students from Germany are translating German books on the Nazis and their principles for distribution among the members of the 'Blue Clothes Society.'

(Trans. By H.T.)

20/11/46

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~SECRET~~
REPORT

Date June 20, 19 33.

Subject (in full) Fascisti Movement in China.

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson.

SECRET

I attach a memorandum on the Blueshirt or
Fascisti movement in China together with an appendix
showing the present positions held by the persons
prominently connected with it. This information
comes from a very confidential source.

J. H. Robertson

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information.

J. H. Givens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

JUNE 20 1933

Reg.

*copies sent to Fr. Br.
Am. and Netherlands authorities.*

J. H.
JUNE 21 1933

Ally
n/b

MEMORANDUM

Blueshirts - Fascisti Movement in China

1) Origin of Lan-i-she (Blueshirts Association)

A Fascist movement in China is said to have been General Chiang Kai-shek's ambition ever since his latest return to the politics. This ambition was brought to life when General Chen Li-fu (陳立夫)^①, his closest collaborator, organized a secret political society "Si-si-yuen" (西西園) (West-West-Garden) with General Chen Kuo-fu (陳果夫)^②, his elder brother at its head. The society changed its name after the inauguration and became "Blueshirts Groups" (Lan-i-tuan) of Chinese Nationalist Party. But, as a result of a reasoning that it is not proper to have any specific group among one party and start a sectarian movement, the society changed its name again and was called "Blueshirts Association". It was decided at the same time that the Association should have groups among its own organization.

2) Organization.

Members of this Association were temporarily limited to 3,000, of which 2,000 men should come from the graduates of Whampoa Military Academy and the rest should be chosen among the people at large. Mr. Ho Chung-han (賀衷寒)^③ was made the general secretary, General Chen Kuo-fu, assisted by Generals Chen Li-fu, Cheng Tien-fang (程天放)^④ and Chang Tao-fan (張道藩)^⑤, occupied a position similar to a Chief-of-Staff in an army. Leaders in the Central organization were 13 altogether. The Association established its branches in every part of the country where there is a local organ of Nationalist Party. The branch officers picked

up the loyal members of the Party and made them the members of the Branch, its purpose being to grasp the dominant power in the 5th General Meeting of Kuomintang.

3) The purpose of the Association.

The purpose is to establish a central political power, which should be stabilized under the dictatorship of General Chiang Kai-shek. To attain this, the Association wants to develop three movements :-

a) Chien-Chun-Yun-Tung (The movement to make army sound).

- 1) To watch generals in various parts of the country.
- 2) To seize the de facto power of the existing generals.
- 3) "Fascination" of the Chinese armies.
- 4) The most important part of the Association should be occupied by the milito-political students' group and Political Students' Group at the Political Training Institute.

b) Chien-Tang-Yun-Tung (The movement to make the party sound).

- 1) To drive out all the party leaders of the various cliques and keep party business under the influence of the Association.
- 2) To restore the presidency in the party.
- 3) To send the efficient elements of the Association to the local Tangpus in order to safeguard the Fascist movement of the Association.

c) Chien-Tsai-Yun-Tung (The movement to make the finance sound).

- 1) Equalization of land rights (to maintain the territorial rights).
- 2) To raise loans in the name of state-owned enterprises and provide the Fascist movement with material supports.

By these three movements, the Association tries to grasp all the powers, military, party and financial, in its own hands.

4) Policies of the Association :

a) Propaganda Policy :

It aims at a unity of national views through its organs, such as Chung-Kuo-Jih-Pao (China Daily News), Ping-Ming-Wan-Pao (Common People's Evening News), Nin-Min-Wan-Pao (People's Evening News), Wen-Hua-Jih-Pao (Culture Daily News), Wen-Hua Chou-Pao (Culture Weekly), Nin-Min-Chou-Pao (People's Weekly) and Cheng-Chih-Ping-Lun (Political Review).

This line of work is covered by Generals Cheng Tien-fang, Shao Yuan-ch'ung (邵元冲) and Chen Pu-lei (陳布雷).

b) Financial Policy :

The Association follows the policy laid down by Mr. T. V. Soong. It aims at inducing all the compradores in Shanghai and their subordinates to the support of the Association.

c) Educational Policy :

Mr. Chu Chia-hwa (朱家驊), ex-Minister of Education and General Chen Kuo-fu are in charge of this line of work. The Association tried to remodel the Educational Council at first and established a new committee in the Education Ministry, General Chen Kuo-fu being the chairman. Among the members of this committee, such as Messrs. Yang Kung-teh (楊公達) and Ho Hao-jue (何浩若) are affiliated with the Association. These fascists believe that Social Science Departments in various Universities are hot beds for dangerous and reactionary ideas. Hence their abolition has been

taken up as the preliminary task. Many student troubles were fomented only in order to attain this destructive purpose. For instance, recent trouble in the Central University at Nanking is believed to be a direct result of the collision between Minister Chu of Chiang Kai-shek Party and Dean Tuan Yang-seng (段錫生) of Waung Ching-wei Party.

5) Foreign Policy :

- a) In order to combine with fascist parties in Italy and Germany, and promote the friendship with them, Liu Wen-tao (劉文島) and H.H. Kung, the present Chairman of Central Bank of China, were sent to Germany and Italy respectively.
- b) To send Fascist Training Corps to Germany and realize a mutual aid between German and Chinese fascists.

6) Internal Policy :

- a) All those opposing to Blueshirts Movement should be exiled out of the Kuomintang as reactionaries and be attacked as political enemies.
- b) As regards to communists, the Act for encouraging the communists' self-denunciation should be effectively enforced and provide them with special organ to accommodate the converted. After a certain period of remodeling in this organ, the converted should be given the membership of the Pan-i-sha.

Liang Kan-chiao (梁幹喬), leading communist commander and graduate of Whampoa Military Academy, should be marked for some time in order to persuade him to convert, and, under some circumstance or other, the extension of Soviet district to Kwangtung

Province should be acquiesced in order to root out the anti-Chiang movement there. After the settlement of Manchurian problem, the wholesale suppression against the Reds should be started.

7) Terrorist Policy :

The Association has the Assassination Corps, which is divided into two departments :-

a) Detective Department :

1) Military Secret Service

Wang Pail-ing (王伯齡) is in charge of this line.

2) Special Secret Service

Ku Chien-chung (顧建中) is in charge of this service, which covers political informations.

b) Assassination Department :

1) Sniping Corps (or Blood & Iron Corps)

The head of this corps is Koo Shun-chwang (顧順章) who was formerly a notorious communist leader. The members are picked up among the graduates of the Political Training Institute of Whampoa Military Academy. General Yang Hu (楊虎), Commissioner of Peace Maintenance Corps at Shanghai and notorious "Ching-pang" leader, is in charge of this training. Members of this corps now in Shanghai are estimated to be 200.

2) Anti-Communist Campaign Corps

Members of this corps are picked up among the Special Corps of Public Safety Bureau.

1. Chen Lih-fu (陳立夫), Nephew of the late General Chen Chi-mei. M.A. (Pittsburgh). Member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.
2. Chen Kuo-fu (陳果夫), Studied in Nanking Military Academy and Japan. Member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.
3. Ho Chung-han (胡克寒), Director of Political Training Bureau of Military Affairs Committee.
4. Chen Tien-fang (程天放), B.A. (Fuhtan). M.A. (Illinois). Ph. D. (Toronto). Chairman of the Shanghai Union of Students' Associations in 1919. Member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.
5. Chang Tao-fan (張道藩), B.A. (London). Member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang. Secretary of the Organization Department of the Central Kuomintang since 1928.
6. Shao Yuan-ch'ung (邵元冲), ex-Mayor of Hangchow. Member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.
7. Chen Pu-lei (陳布雷), member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.
8. Chu Chia-hua (朱家驊), Ph. D. (Berlin). Minister of Communications.
9. Yang Kung-teh (楊公達), member of the Legislative Yuan (appointed on 12/1/33).
10. Ho Hao-jue (何浩若), unknown.

11. Liu Wen-tao (刘文岛), Chinese Minister to Germany.
12. Wang Pai-ling (王伯龄), Studied in Peiyang Military College and Japan. In 1924, assisted Chiang Kai-shek in establishing Whampoa Military Academy. Member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.
13. Ku Chien-chung (柯建中), Intelligence Department of Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Nanking.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Special Det. 4685 Station,
Date March 13 1933

Subject (in full) Chinese Nazi or Fascist Groups

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

With reference to attached letter received by Mr. Raphael, enquiries have failed to show the existence among Chinese political bodies of organizations styling themselves Nazi or Fascist.

The principal party in China, the Kuomintang, itself, may be likened to both the Nazi and Fascist in its manner of dealing with its political opponents, communists in particular.

Racism in Italy is supposed to have its counterpart in China in the Nationalist Youth Party which was first formed by a group of Chinese students studying in France with headquarters in Paris and under the leadership of one, Tseng E (曾 時). It claims to have a membership of some 350 persons mostly from educational circles in Peiping and Shanghai. Local followers include Wang Tsao-dz (王造時), a professor in the Kuang Hua University, Tu Tieh-sai (杜鐵錫), teacher in the Bei Ming Girls Middle School, 32 Markham Road and Dzung Si-kuo (董思國), teacher of the Hua Tung Middle School, Rue Amiral Bayle. Its policy is to advocate the establishment of a constitutional government as the best means of bringing China into line with first class powers and in its propaganda the present Nanking regime and the Kuomintang come in for scathing criticism. The party is regarded as reactionary by the Kuomintang and looked upon as extreme right by the Communists with the result that it functioned more or less secretly, although several of its leaders were invited by the National Government to participate in the National

Supt. 1/c 502. C.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

-2-

Station
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Emergency Conference in April 1931. Within recent months however the enthusiasm of members of this Party appears to have dwindled considerably and at the moment it may be said to be inactive.

That either of the two parties mentioned should lend itself to the writing of threatening letters as in the case of Mr. Raphael is very unlikely.

Thos Robertson

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Ob. (crime)

Information.

J. H. Evans

O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAR. 28 1933

File

APR. 1 1933

See also Central Sec files F.I.R. 1979/32 - C. 215/21
" " I.O. 8320

Shanghai, February 18th 1933.

Dear Mr. RAPHAEL.

You are ordered to give 50.000 (fifty thousand)
dollars to any Chinese patriotic group of Shanghai. Or
you will be killed within tree monthes.

NAZIS Group of Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

HQ.C.B. _____ Station,

Date March 23, 1933

Subject (in full) Threatening letter received by Mr. R. K. Rafael at 43 Great Western Road

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

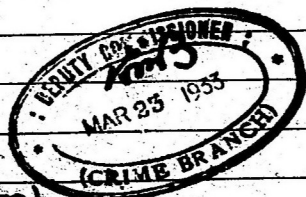
Sir,

With reference to the attached copy of a letter addressed to D.C. (Crime) from Mr. R. K. Rafael, dated March 21st, 1933, I beg to report that at 10.30 a.m. on March 22nd I interviewed the writer in his office, Room No. 35, 24 The Bund, regarding the threatening letter dated February 18th, 1933 which was received by him on March 21st at his home address, 43 Great Western Road. Mr. R. K. Rafael suspects that the letter in question was sent to him by some one connected with one of the local anti-Japanese boycott organisations as it is known to them that during the end of 1932 and beginning of 1933 he was selling Saigon rice on behalf of the Japanese firm of Nippon Menkiva Kabushiki Kaisha, 8 Hankow Road. Furthermore he already experienced some trouble with the said organisations as evident from the attached File F.I.R. 285/33, Misc. 27/33 of Central Station, dated February 3, 1933. Mr. R. K. Rafael, when asked by the undersigned what protection he would like to have in the area of his office from the Shanghai Municipal Police, said that as he does not consider the letter to be of a serious nature, he does not want any particular protection afforded to him. He informed the Police Headquarters now as he was instructed to do so by the Police during December 1932, when he had a similar experience. He agreed to inform the office of the Crime Branch Headquarters immediately on receipt of any further threatening letter and also in case of anything unusual that will raise his suspicions.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.



D.C. (Crime)

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 4685
Date 2-10-35

CONFIDENTIAL

BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY

C. & S. B. Registry

File No. D 46 85.

SUBJECT

- 1) French Intelligence Reports re Blue Shirts
- 2) Press translations & cuttings.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

**EXISTENCE OF "BLUE
SHIRTS" DENIED**

Nanking, Sept. 30.

Recent rumours circulated in the Japanese press alleging that "Blue Shirts" are secretly instigating underground activities in North China again brought forth emphatic denials from officials circles here.

In reply to an inquiry by a representative of the Central News Agency this morning, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang chuckled that there never has been any so-called "Blue Shirts" society in China.

"The alleged society," he said, "is purely an imaginative organization created out of the mind of the supersensitive."—Central News.

51
JRK
2 OCT. 1935

June 25, 1935.

Morning Translation.

NIPPO, MAINICHI AND NICHU-NICHI

BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY ARRESTS PRO-JAPANESE
CHINESE NEWSPAPER REPORTER

A pro-Japanese Chinese newspaper reporter who was working for co-operation between Chinese and Japanese newspaper circles has been arrested by the Blue Shirts Society and his life is in danger. The victim is reported to be one Yuan Chao Yi, Chief translator of a news agency which mainly translates comments of foreign newspapers.

On May 14 Mr. Iwai, Chief of the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Embassy, entertained a number of Japanese and Chinese newspaper reporters at the Japanese Miko Restaurant on Boone Road. Mr. Yuan, who attended the function, delivered a speech advocating rapprochement between Japanese and Chinese newspaper reporters and supporting Sino-Japanese economic co-operation. About a week later, Mr. Yuan was reported to be missing.

Upon receiving the report, the "Nichi-Nichi" made an investigation through the Shanghai Newspaper Men's Association and ascertained that Mr. Yuan had been arrested by the Blue Shirts Society for being pro-Japanese and that he was charged with being a traitor.

Mr. Yuan is a returned student from Japan. He has a fair knowledge of Japanese and is an honest advocate of Sino-Japanese rapprochement. When he was in Japan for about a month last year he exchanged views with a number of prominent Japanese newspapermen at Tokyo and Osaka. He is well known to many Japanese newspapers in Japan.

Upon receiving a report that Mr. Yuan has been arrested by the Blue Shirts Society, several of his friends began to work for his release, but the Blue Shirts Society is claiming that Yuan had been arrested for communistic activities.

Persons who know Mr. Yuan state that this charge is absurd and that the real cause of his arrest is due to the differences between the Blue Shirts Society and the C. C. Corps. Mr. Yuan is a partisan of Mr. Wu Sung Ah, Chief of the Social Bureau of the City Government, who is the leader of the C. C. Corps which has control over local Chinese newspapers. The Blue Shirts Society arrested Mr. Yuan as an indirect attack upon the C. C. Corps.

The C. C. Corps is formed by Chen Ko Fu and Chen Lih Fu, two very influential members of the Central Kuomintang. They are opposed to the Three Principles of the People and are the opponents of the Blue Shirts Society which advocates a dictatorship by Chiang Kai Shek.

82
Please
attach to
file. JH
25 JUNE 1935

June 25, 1935.

Morning Translation.

-2-

The Special Service Corps of the Blue Shirts Society in Shanghai is an assassination organ under the leadership of Oong Kwang Hwei. If Wu Sung Ah attempts to effect the release of Mr. Yuan the Blue Shirts Society will arrest him too.

Mr. Yuan was first detained at the Intelligence Section of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioners Headquarters and was later sent to the Anti-Communist Campaign Headquarters at Wuchang. Therefore, it is uncertain whether Mr. Yuan is still alive to-day.

March 19, 1935.

Morning Translation.

The Kiangnan Tseng Pao (江南正報), a Japanese newspaper, published in the Chinese language, contains the following article :-

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHIANG KAI SHEK.

Between January 29 and January 30, several interviews took place between General Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, and Lieut-General Suzuki, Military Attache to the Japanese Legation at Nanking. Later Mr. Wang Ching Wei expressed his views on the desirability of Sino-Japanese collaboration. Up to the present, the National Government has not issued any mandate prohibiting the anti-Japanese movement in schools and the boycott of Japanese goods. Recently a speech delivered by Wang Ching Wei at a memorial service was published in the press as having been made by Tseu Keng Sung (周鍾士), an aide-de-camp of General Chiang Kai Shek. This has raised some doubt over the sincerity of China for Sino-Japanese collaboration.

According to reliable information, General Chiang Kai Shek recently secretly dispatched members of the Blue Shirt Party to Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hankow and other districts to keep a watch on the attitude of Chinese officials and civilians towards Japan. The Commissioner of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety is usually appointed and recommended by Mayor Wu Te Chen. But this practice has now been abolished because the appointment of Tsai Ching Chun, a follower of General Chiang Kai Shek as Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau in Shanghai was made by the National Government without recommendation from Mayor Wu Te Chen. General Tsai is a prominent member of the Blue Shirt Party.

It is learned that Kwan Ching Ling (關敬銘), a member of the Blue Shirt Party, will be appointed as Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety at Peiping.

Some time ago the National Government ordered the various missionary schools to abolish all anti-Japanese literature from the text books, but according to our investigation no such action has been taken and all these reports are but propaganda of a certain party to show that it is taking action to suppress the anti-Japanese movement.

January 9, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Kiangnan Tseng Pao, a Japanese newspaper published in the Chinese language, contains the following article:-

EXPANSION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY

General Chiang Kai Shek is speaking loudly about the unification of China, while the Blue Shirts Society is expanding in the various provinces. This movement of the Blue Shirts Society is being viewed with considerable gravity by the military leaders of the semi-independent provinces and as a consequence, General Liu Wen Hui has issued a manifesto calling for the independence of Szechuen. In Shantung the assassination of Chang Wei Tsung, a Kuomintang member, has taken place.

Of late, the Blue Shirts Society has been mobilized under the name of the Kuomintang or of the Military Affairs Commission and members of the Society have stealthily penetrated into the semi-independent provinces. The Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Nanking, under the control of Chen Lih Fu, member of the C.E.C., has become the Headquarters of the Blue Shirts Society, and officials of the various departments of the Kuomintang are members of the Society. Kuomintang Affairs Re-Organization Committees have been formed in Shantung, Hopei, Shansi, Szechuen, Yunnan, Shensi, Chahar and other provinces and Units of the Blue Shirts Society have been established to carry out its policy. Whenever a new comrade is obtained, the Society will send him to various organizations to make an effort to secure controlling power.

This policy of the Society was discovered in Shantung; consequently Chang Wei Tsung, who had been sent by the Society to Shantung, was assassinated. In Shansi, the Kuomintang Units of General Yen Sih San's Clique are opposing the Kuomintang Affairs Re-Organization Committee and have driven away the members directing the Committee. Wu Kuo Kwang, a prominent leader of the Blue Shirts Society, established a General Headquarters in Szechuen, but this was opposed by the various Cliques in Szechuen.

The Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Nanking recently established a Kuomintang Affairs Working Members Training Class and summoned members of the Tangpu to undergo training. The Headquarters is endeavouring to recruit 300,000 members.

SHANGHAI REGISTER
7589
REGISTRATION
14622
16/8/33

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1933

"BLUE SHIRTS" AGAIN

General Chiang Kai-shek and other high officials of the Government have repeatedly denied all knowledge of the existence of any Fascist society known as the "Blue Shirts", and these denials cannot be affected by reports of their activities which continue to come from Canton and from sources in Shanghai known to be opposed to their alleged programme of government. So far as can be ascertained, this programme revolves round a restoration of the presidency of the Kuomintang, instead of the presidium of three which now exists in name but not in fact; and a scheme of reconstruction which embodies many of the principles of the National Socialists in Germany. Other items on their programme are said to include the reform of the army and its unity under one central command, and certain changes in the educational system of the country which will withhold the strong portions of advanced political science and economy until the student is of an age and experience not to have his head turned by them. These principles seem to be within the scope of the *San Min Chu I*. The "Blue Shirts", however, are said to favour a slight modification of the third or Principle of Livelihood, and it seems to be on this point and on the suspicion that personalities play as important a part as principles in the alleged Fascist movement, that the orthodox members of the Kuomintang are so bitterly opposed to it. So long as a rigid interpretation of the Kuomintang doctrine is insisted upon, it may be expected that those who believe that modifications of it would be an improvement should be driven to form secret associations for the promotion of their beliefs. This is a fault with every system, and cannot be difference from itself as a theory. It can only be overcome when freedom of speech and belief has been granted to the people.

August 14, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

Morning Translation 4685

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

Date 14/8/33

MISCELLANEOUS

Siao Kung Pao (小公報), a mosquito paper, published the following article on August 12:-

BLUE SHIRTS PREPARING TO ASSASSINATE OPPONENTS.

Wild reports of assassination are rife following the publication by the Shanghai Evening News & Mercury the other day of an article containing a secret order of the Blue Shirts Society and a list of names of distinguished persons to be assassinated. However, the identity of the assassination gang is not known.

Of late, wild rumours of assassination have been in circulation. Last night, this paper secured the following assassination schemes of the Blue Shirts Society, disclosed by a local member of the Society:-

"Fifty-seven persons (list of whose names is not available), divided into 14 Corps, are engaged in the assassination service in Shanghai, under the leadership of Tai Li (戴笠) and Zau Yung Shing (朱永興). The headquarters of these 14 Corps are:-

(1) Six Corps in the French Concessions:

One Corps in Joffre Terrace, one Corps in Lafayette Terrace, one Corps in Garden Terrace, Route Pere Robert and three other Corps in Zikawei, Rue Tourane, etc.

(2) Five Corps in the International Settlements:

Bubbling Well Road, Yu Yuen Road, Connaught Road, Sinza Road, etc.

(3) Three Corps in Chinese controlled territory:

Lunghwa, Nantao, Kaochongmiao, etc.

"The method adopted will be for members of the Society to first detect the whereabouts of persons whose elimination has been decided upon and then carry out the assassination. These will be shot at sight by members in possession of pistols.

"Assassination members are mostly disguised as ricksha coolies, hawkers or fortune tellers and post themselves in the same district as persons destined for assassination. They are armed with pistols.

"Since their return to Shanghai from Lusan to await instructions from General Chiang Kai Shek, local assassination members of the Society have been becoming increasingly active. Drastic training of secret service members is under way in the headquarters of the Society and the selection of assassination members to carry out the work in all districts is being made."

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

VULCANIZING WORKS IN SETTLEMENT.

At 4 p.m. to-day the Machine-made Native Goods Factory Owners Federation, the Industrial & Commercial Control Cooperative Association and the Industrial Safety Cooperative Association held a meeting in the latter's office on Rue Boissier in the French Concession to discuss ways and means of dealing with the warnings issued by the S.M.C. and the P.M.C. ordering many Chinese rubber factories to vacate their premises.

ACTIVITY OF CHINESE FASCISTS ("BLUE SHIRTS")

We learn that a conference was held recently at Lushan attended by Chiang Kai Shek, Chen Li Fu (陈立夫), member of the Central Executive Committee and Chief of the Organization Department of the Kuomintang; Tseng Kwang Ching (曾广清), member of the Central Executive Committee and special delegate of the Kuomintang in Szechuen; Wu Hsing Ya (吴醒亚), member of the Standing Committee of the local Kuomintang Headquarters and Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs; Pang Kung Tsai (潘公展), member of the Standing Committee of the local Kuomintang Headquarters and Chief of the Bureau of Public Instructions in Shanghai, etc. etc.

During the course of the conference development of the Fascist movement in China was discussed. It was decided to establish, in the first place, fascist cells in the Kuomintang Headquarters, in "loyal" military units and in schools and universities. This work will be conducted in a semi-official manner and will be directed :- in Shanghai by Wu Hsing Ya and Pang Kung Tsai; in Hupeh by Chiang Chi Cheng (蒋思仁), Chief of the General Staff of the Wuhan Military Headquarters and Commanding officer of the armoured troops detachment of the Central Military Headquarters; in Kiangsi by Ma Tsung Hsu (马宗素), Chief of Political Instruction Service of the Kiangsi Military Headquarters; in Hunan by Kang Chih (康泽), member of the Hunan Provincial Bureau of the Kuomintang; in Szechuen by Tseng Kwang Ching, etc.

We are informed, among other things, that the influence of the fascist elements begins to be more and more noticeable in the following universities: Sun Yat Sen (Canton), Central (Nanking), Hunan (Shaichang) and Chingnan (Shanghai). Chen Hsing Hsien (陈兴先), Director of the latter university, is said to have joined the Fascist Party in the beginning of 1933.

SECRET

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED
AUGUST 3, 1933.

Activities of the "Blue Shirts."

WU HSIN YA (吴醒亚), Chief of the Social Bureau and in charge of the Intelligence Service of General Chiang Kai Shek in Shanghai, and who is believed to be the head of the "Blue Shirts" ("Heu Lin" (何林)) and Sio Jui (-, 瑞) cells) left for Nanking and Nanchang on July 31.

S4, passed to you.

WJG
AUG 4 1933

August 1, 1933.

Afternoon Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. <u>D 4685</u>
Date <u>1/8/33</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

Yien Dai (現代) Literary and Art Club, the Youth (青年) Literary and Art Club, the Huang Mo (黃漢) Literary and Art Club, the China Territorial Protection League, the Jih Kwang Drama Club and the Chinese Women's Emancipation Association.

After the proceedings, the presidium made a report on the significance of the welcome to Mr. Barbusse, delegate of the Anti-War League to visit China, and urged the public to join the movement for world peace and for the benefit of mankind.

Our reporter was informed by one of the delegates of the meeting that the expenses incurred in the preparations for the same were raised by subscriptions from the public and that efforts were being made to request the government for a subsidy.

It was also decided at the meeting to form Propaganda Corps as from August 1 to conduct propaganda among the public in order to impress upon the masses the meaning and importance of the anti-war movement.

The Shun Pao:-

AMERICAN CONSUL'S REPLY TO REPORTS OF BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY
PUBLISHED BY "SHANGHAI EVENING POST".

The "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" has published reports regarding the Blue Shirts Society. Regarding this as a fabrication intended to defame high officials of the Government, Mayor Wu Te Chen of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai lodged a protest with the American Consul-General in Shanghai, and at the same time warned the newspaper against publishing any more unconfirmed reports. The newspaper was also requested to publish a correction of the articles.

The American Consulate-General yesterday gave a formal reply to the Chinese Municipality, promising to act in accordance with the request of the latter.

The Sin Wan Pao:-

ABOLITION OF TELEPHONE CALL FEE

The abolition of the 5 cents telephone call fee by the Shanghai Telephone Bureau of the Ministry of Communications, was to have been enforced on August 1.

But according to the Chief of the Bureau, no instructions regarding the abolition have yet been received from the Ministry, so whether or not the abolition of the fee can be realized on August 1 is still dubious. Nevertheless the Chinese authorities are determined to abolish it.

The Shanghai Telephone Company in the Settlement is still not in agreement with the abolition. The Ministry of Communications has already instructed the Bureau of Public Safety and the Telephone Bureau to negotiate the matter with the Company concerned.

July 22, 1933.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

NICHI-NICHI

DISTRICT KUOMINTANG ISSUES SECRET ORDER FOR ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT

Recently with the support of a certain country, a trade corporation was formed by Chinese to carry out anti-Japanese activities in the place of the Bloody Corps to Exterminate Traitors.

According to a certain source, the Shanghai District Kuomintang a few days ago issued a secret order to the Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens Federation and other important public bodies to start an anti-Japanese movement.

The actions of the District Kuomintang have frequently been contrary to the policy of the Nanking Government.

For this reason, it is believed that the District Kuomintang had issued such an order with the object of embarrassing the National Government. Therefore, fresh anti-Japanese activities may be expected.

THE CHINESE MUNICIPALITY AND THE "EVENING POST"

The Nanking Government has issued an order to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to take drastic measures to stop the propaganda published by the "Evening Post", "The Sen Tao Sha" in Canton and the "China Forum".

These papers have reported that the Blue Shirts Society is planning to assassinate 55 important politicians including Hu Han Min who are the political opponents of Chiang Kai Shek.

The Chinese Municipality will lodge a protest with the American Consulate against Mr. Isaac, the publisher of the "China Forum", and will warn the "Evening Post".

In an interview, Mayor Wu of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai stated that he was surprised to notice the "Evening Post" publishing reports fabricated by the "Sen Tao Sha" in Canton and the "China Forum". These reports were liable to injure the relations between the Central Government and the District Governments and arouse personal feeling among the politicians.

The transportation of the "China Forum" has already been prohibited by the Nanking Government because the magazine had been publishing propaganda for the reds as well as attacks on the National Government, that the publisher being an American citizen named Isaac the measures taken against the paper have had no effect. This time a strong protest will be lodged with the American Consulate against Isaac.

The local Japanese Consulate recently issued an order to the Japanese book stores in Shanghai instructing them not to sell the "China Forum".

July 22, 1933.

Morning Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4685
Date 22 7 1933

MISCELLANEOUS

The China Times and other local newspapers:-

CHINESE MUNICIPALITY LODGES PROTEST AGAINST "SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY".

Alleging that the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" has published absurd reports which have misled the public and are insulting to the Chinese Government, Mayor Wu Te Chen of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai yesterday lodged a protest with Mr. Cunningham, American Consul-General, against this newspaper. At the same time, the Municipality detailed an official to the newspaper to convey a verbal warning.

The China Times and other local newspapers:-

THE WAR INSURANCE CLAIMS.

The Shanghai War Devastated Fire Insurance Claimants Mutual Committee has petitioned the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to instruct the foreign insurance concerns to compensate the policy-holders.

Mr. O.K.Yue, Secretary of the Municipality, has notified the various parties concerned to attend a meeting at 11 a.m. July 24 at the office of the Municipality.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE SINKING OF THE SS. TOONAN.

In connection with the loss of the ss. Toonan of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, the ss. Toonan Victims' Families Rehabilitation Committee at 3 p.m. yesterday detailed three officials to call at the Company to submit the 8 demands.

The callers were received by O.S. Liuk, the General Manager of the Company, and were informed that the demands would be discussed by the Board of Directors after they have been examined by the Standing Committee and thus a reply would be given after instructions had been received from the Ministry of Communications.

At 5 p.m. yesterday, the Preparatory Committee of the China Seamen's Union entertained local newspaper men at the Atlantic Restaurant on Foochow Road at which the following statement was made:-

"The ss. Toonan of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company was proceeding from Chefoo to Shanghai, while the ss. Changchun Maru was sailing from Tsingtao to Dairen. In order to take a short cut, the ss. Changchun Maru steered a wrong cause which took her towards the lighthouse on Pei Shou Shan. At that time, the ss. Toonan was sailing towards the South and was struck, maddships and sank. For this reason,

July 21, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

PUBLICATION OF BASELESS REPORTS AGAINST CHIANG KAI SHEK.

The Central Government is highly indignant over the publication on July 19 by the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" of baseless reports issued by the Central Press of Canton, an anti-Government organ, as well as by the "China Forum," a Communist organ. These reports are detrimental to General Chiang Kai Shek, Chief of the Military Affairs Commission, and had been fabricated with the object of injuring his reputation.

A telegram has been dispatched to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai instructing it to warn the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" and to compel it to publish an immediate correction.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

Mayor Issues Statement.

With reference to the publication by the "Evening Post & Mercury" of certain assassination plans of the Blue Shirts Party (a report which is absolutely without foundation), Mayor Wu Te Chen issued the following statement yesterday:-

"On July 19 the 'Evening Post & Mercury' published certain false reports emanating from the Central Press of Canton, a rumour-monger, and the 'China Forum,' a Communist propaganda organ. The black list purported to have been drawn up by the Blue Shirts Party and the statement of this paper are absolutely without foundation. Intelligent people can discern at a glance that the object of the articles is to impair the relations between the Central Government and the leaders of the Kuomintang. Without first making an investigation, the paper published the baseless reports. This will not only affect the general situation, but will cause the people to become panic-stricken. The affair will also seriously affect the reputation of the paper. I deeply regret that this should have happened."

Chen Pao (Nanking telegram):

GAMBLING DEN IN A CERTAIN LEGATION.

According to a confidential report secured by a certain organ of the Government, a certain foreigner, who was deported by Japan, has arrived in Shanghai and immediately entered into arrangements with certain Chinese to establish a big gambling den in the French Concession. The house rented by the foreigner will be used as the Legation of his Government, so as to avert interference by the Police. This Legation is about to remove into the new premises.

As such action on the part of the foreigner not only impairs the prestige of his nation, but constitutes a threat to the Chinese community, the Central Government has instructed the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to suppress the gambling and with the assistance of the Police to remove the foreigner.

July 20, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPO

ACTIVITIES OF THE BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY: 55 IMPORTANT
CHINESE POLITICIANS ON BLACK LIST.

The strange disappearance of a Chinese well known writer named Ting Ling, who is a member of the Left Wing, and her sweetheart named Pan Hsiang Nyn was followed by the assassination of Yang Shang Fu which came as a great shock to the Chinese community. Since then all members of the Left Wing including Loo Shing P. have gone into hiding.

A few days ago an attempt was made on General Bah Soong Hshi in Kwangsi Province.

The public is paying serious attention to these incidents because it is believed that they represent the activities of a certain party.

According to the Evening Post of July 19 a secret order has been issued by the Blue Shirts Society, a white terror gang, to assassinate all important Chinese politicians in Shanghai and Canton.

According to an English magazine published by an American named Isaacs it has received an anonymous letter containing the same information published by the "Evening Post". A Chinese magazine published in Canton has also received a letter in connection with the secret order of the Blue Shirts Society to assassinate Chinese politicians.

Judging from the above all the recent assassinations must have been planned by the Blue Shirts Society.

According to the "China Forum", the Blue Shirts Society on June 15 compiled a list of 55 communists and politicians who were opponents of Chiang Kai Shek. These people are to be assassinated one by one. The murder of Yang and the attempt on General Bah formed part of the Society's plans. Yang was murdered three days after the compilation of the black list.

Ma Shao Wu, leader of the Blue Shirts Society, was murdered one day before the compilation of the black list. The Blue Shirts Society hastened his assassination because of the murder of Ma.

The following names appeared in the black list.

Zung Shao Yuen, Pan Tsing Yien, Zau Yoong, Liao Zung Sung, Li Kwei Sung. (Above persons are communists.) Hu Han Min, Shiao Vuh Zung, Tseu Loo, Li Chi Sen, Chen Chi Tang, Li Yang Ching, Yu Han Mow, Shiang Han Bing, Huang Ning Wei, Dung Loong Kwang, Li Tsong Jen, Chang Fah Kwei, Dung Zai Liang, Kwei Tsung Chien, Ling Ts Mang, Ling Yih Tsong, Zung Lien Pah, Hu Moh Lan, Zung Chi, Pah Wen Wei, They are all members of the South-West Party. Dan Mow Sing, Fang Ting Ying, Zung Shao Zu, Yeong Kuh Wu, Tsang Tsu Pang, Tsang Ting Pan, Ho Zah Zung, Zung Wei, Chen Ming Chu, Chiang Kwang Nai, Tsai Ting Kai, Tsang Yee, Tan Chi Siu, Wang Lih Zah, Zung Tsong Foo, Sun Tsoong Yah, Peng Yu Hsiang, Fang Chung Wu, Sih Tuh Pih, Chih Hong Chang, Yang Hen Vuh, Lu Shing, Nau Dun, Zung Ping Wo, Hu Yui Ts, Dien Han, Wu Zau Sz.

of Chiang Kai Shek.

They are all political opponents

6966

No Blue Shirts, No List; It's All Wrong, Says Fang

Interviewed today regarding the report which appeared in yesterday's Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury about the alleged existence of a so-called "Blue Shirt Party" and its secret activities, Mr. Fang Chi, Secretary of the Publicity Committee of the Central Party Headquarters, who arrived at Shanghai last evening, denied the truth of the report and branded the alleged document purported to have been issued by the "Blue Shirts" as "a blackmail instrument of the direct nature issued by reactionary elements."

Mr. Fang said that not only is he unaware of the nature of such an organization, but he is ready to guarantee, as a member of the Kuomintang, its non-existence. He recalled the statement issued by General Chiang Kai-shek sometime ago in which the Chairman of the Military Commission officially denied the organization of a so-called Blue Shirt Party.

Referring to the China Forum under the editorship of Mr. Harold Isaacs, Mr. Fang asserted that it has always been a radical organ with ulterior motives.

"The City Government of Greater Shanghai," said Mr. Fang, "has long protested against its activities and approached the American Consulate General for its suppression. What appears in this paper, therefore is not worth a penny to believe."

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"The City Government of Greater Shanghai," said Mr. Fang, "has long protested against its activities and approached the American Consulate General for its suppression. What appears in this paper, therefore is not worth a penny to believe."

\$4, please attach to file.
JH

JULY 21, 1933

See also file D 5071

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Mysterious Document Marks 55 Chinese Leaders On Death List For Assassination By "Fascists"

General Chiang Kai-shek Depicted As Ordering Murderous Activities Of "Blue Shirts" To Strengthen Personal Power

A mysterious document purporting to emanate from the secret Blue Gown or Chinese Fascist organization and containing orders for wholesale assassinations has been circulated both in Shanghai and in Canton, it was learned today.

A Central Press dispatch from Canton was received by mail today, dealing with this subject, and it was simultaneously learned that the China Forum magazine edited by Mr. Harold Isaacs had received a copy of the document in question from an anonymous source.

General Chiang Involved

The Central Press message directly links General Chiang Kai-shek with the Blue Gown (also known as Blue Shirt, Blue Jacket) movement and declares that he has recently organized his party to strengthen this personal power. It asserts that the party "plans the assassination of the President and the alliance with the

total disregard of Chinese administrative integrity and territorial sovereignty."

Advance proof of an article to appear in the China Forum was obtained today, including the list of names of those to be assassinated. Mr. Isaacs said he did not know the source of the document sent his office, but that his investigation and inspection had convinced him personally of its authenticity.

Leaders Marked

"The list of people marked for the same end meted out to Wang Chen," says a portion of the Forum article, "includes the names of the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and extends in a broad sweep across the Chinese political scene until it reaches Hu Han-min, political leader of the anti-Chiang Opposition in the Kuomintang."

"This document is signed by the character 'Hua' which apparently stands for the ruling organ of the Blue Gown organization. It is dated June 24, 1933, and after the murder of Mr. Chen, the Blue Gown chairman, and Hu Han-min, the leader of the anti-Chiang Opposition, Secretary of the Chinese League for Civil Rights."

Signs Of Murder

"It is a matter of common knowledge in certain quarters that the murder of Yuan Shih-kai was to be followed by a series of similar murders with the victims selected from the Blue Gown list."

Shiao Yu, Party leader
Chin Pan-hsien, Chinese Communist Party leader
Chao Yun, Chinese Communist Party leader
Liah Chan-sen, Chinese Communist Party leader
Li Chu-sen, Chinese Communist Party leader
Hu Han-min, leader of the Right Kuomintang (anti-Chiang)
Hsiao Fu-chen, Canton politician
Hsiao Han-pai, Kwangtung army
Teng Tsa-yu, Canton politician
Tsu Lo, Canton politician, president of Sun Yat-sen University
Li Chi-sen, Kwangsi General
Chen Chitang, Kwangtung warlord
Li Yang-chin, Kwangtung army commander
Yu Han-mo, Kwangtung army commander
Hsiao Han-pin, Kwangtung army commander
Huang Jen-fan, Kwangtung army commander
Feng Lun-kwan, Kwangtung army commander
Li Chung-chen, Kwangsi general
Pei Chung-shih, Kwangsi general
Huang Chi-hu, Hu Han-min follower and assistant
Eugene Chen, now with the South-west Political Council

Chang Feh-kwei, Kwangsi general, onetime "Ironside" commander.

Tang Chai-hang, Kwei Chung-shih, Hu Han-min follower

Liao Chi-mang, Canton politician
Lia Yi-chun, Kwangtung Provincial Government member

Chen Lien-poh, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank comrades, Hongkong

Hu Han-min, Hu Han-min's daughter

Chen Chien, C. E. C. of the Kuomintang, former 8th Army commander

Tang Mo-shin, former Szechwan military leader

Fang Tu-yin, onetime subordinate of Chiang Kai-shek

Chen Chao-ra, C. E. C. of the Kuomintang

Poh Wan-wai, C. E. C. of the Kuomintang

Mao Kow-wa, Szechwan military leader

Chang Chi-pen, former Chongqing Provincial chairman

Chang Tu-fan, Kwangsi politician

Chen Han-min, Hu Han-min's follower

Chen Han-min, Hu Han-min's follower

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*China Forum
July 14, 1933*

July 8, 1933.

Morning

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
No.	D 4685
Date	8, 7, 33

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI

SETTLEMENT POLICE AND BLUE SHIRTS SOCIETY

The activities of the Blue Shirts Society, which was organized by Chiang Kai Shek's clique, have been reported several times.

Since the abduction of a Chinese lady named Ting Ling from the International Settlement, the police authorities of the International Settlement have taken drastic action against the Blue Shirts Society.

The center of the activities of the Society seems to have been removed to the French Concession from the International Settlement.

An attempt has been made by the Society to abduct Liu Roh Yin and Sun Ching Ya, a candidate for membership of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and a member of Hu Han Min's clique. Sun escaped the attack as he was not home at the time. However, a quantity of documents relating to the anti-Chiang Kai Shek movement was seized by the Blue Shirts.

The raid was carried out without first being reported to the French Police.

For this reason, the French Police became very angry and have decided to take drastic measures against the Blue Shirts Society.

The majority of the Chinese detectives in the French Police are members of the Green Pang of Doc Yueh Seng and some belong to the Red Pang. The members of the Green Pang are related to the Blue Shirts Society and assist the activities of the Society so that the Police can not make investigation. The police will utilize the members of the Red Pang to check the activities of the Blue Shirts Society. In the Police, there are two different parties, the Reds and Greens opposing each other.

Consequently, several cases of political abduction have taken place in the French Concession.

BLUE SHIRTS FOR CHINA

New Body to Follow Prevailing Craze

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, June 8.

A gang of semi-Fascists known as "Blue Shirts" have established their headquarters in a luxurious flat in Caine Road, a high class residential district of this Colony. The members are all Chinese and are said to receive financial support from Nanchang and Nanking.

The Blue Shirts are reputed to be admirers of Benito Mussolini and favour fostering a government in China based on dictatorship and the ruthless suppression of the opposition. Many high military commanders in Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh are reported to be supporters and members of this new political party.

Their activities in Hongkong are quite peaceful, and what they desire is to recruit members who can either wield the pen or engage in daring acts. New members without employment are given about \$30 per month, though in the meantime they have no special obligation to the Party except to stand by for orders. Many unemployed but ambitious youths in South China have joined this faction.

Agents are sent to Canton, Kiang-moon, Fatsan, Wuchow and Macao to enlist new members. Some join this party purely because of financial inducements, while others desire to back a new movement which is reported to be sponsored by a powerful military figure on the lower Yangtze valley. These Chinese Fascists believe that strong men are needed to hold the reins of government, hence "Swastika" methods will be used in dealing with political opponents.

Where is Headquarters?

It is learned that the headquarters of this semi-Fascist organisation is located either in Shanghai or Hankow, and that money is being remitted here regularly to support the local branch. So far the police have taken no notice of their activities since they are orderly and have no intention whatever to create troubles here.

However, Canton officials take a different view and charge the Blue Shirts as a gang of ruffians paid by self-seeking militarists to further their selfish ends. Mr. Tsou Lu, a leading member of the South-west Political Council and president of the Sun Yat-sen University, accused the Blue Shirts of creating all sorts of annoyance to his institution.

In fact, he said that the recent movements of the undergraduates to oust him and to impeach him at the Ministry of Education at Nanking were the result of the activities of the Blue Shirts. The recalcitrant students attacked President Tsou Lu for having conducted the university in a manner detrimental to the interests of the students.

Tsou Lu hit back and claimed that all the row against him was stage-managed. He even alleged that the Blue Shirts were trying to undermine the Kuomintang at the behest of certain militarists who wish to gain absolute powers in government like Benito Mussolini or Adolf Hitler.

Messrs. Hu Han-min and Liu Lu-yin, former director of propaganda of the Central Party Headquarters, write several articles in the local "Three Principles of the People Monthly" severely attacking the Blue Shirt movement. Being orthodox Kuomintang leaders, they believe the Blue Shirts are no better than the Communists.

Mr. Hu Han-min and his Canton colleagues are loud in their condemnation of the Tangku truce and they are moving heaven and earth to impeach those persons responsible for the agreement. General Pei Chung-hsi of Kwangsi and General Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the 19th Route Army, telegraphed to Mr. Hu, expressing agreement with his views. Important political developments are expected in the South-west over the Tangku affair.

D.B. (Brine)
Information.
J.H. [Signature]

JUNE 20 1933

